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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, fresh easterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73⅜c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40½c; cash cotton, 7 9-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Boers Tuesday derailed a British armored train near Estcourt, Natal, and captured 100 to 150 of Gen. Buller's troops, including Lieut. Winston Churchill and Capt. Haldane. Several are reported wounded. The Transvaal forces are said to have been in ambush, and when the train approached they opened fire on it with their artillery, securing the range accurately. Lieut. Churchill is said to have distinguished himself by carrying the wounded to a place of safety. From different points in South Africa the report has reached London that Gen. Joubert, the Boer Commander in Chief, was killed in action near Ladysmith a week ago. No confirmation has been received. The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Mafeking has been killed by being accidentally shot. It is reported that the bombardment of Ladysmith continues. More British troops have arrived at Cape Town. It is reported from Hamburg that the crew of the Hamburg-American liner Patria have deserted the vessel, and have gone on the Athesia of the same line, which is towing her to the Elbe. Passengers of the Patria declare that they ought to have been notified that the vessel was on fire long before they were told of the danger, as they would then have been able to save their baggage. The greatest praise is expressed for the conduct of the officers and crew. The French Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by a vote of 340 to 215. Moritz Busch, the friend and biographer of Prince Bismarck, died at Leipsic. At the French conspiracy trial André Buffet declared his intention to work unceasingly for the restoration of the monarchy. Wyndham's Theatre was opened in London, the inaugural performance netting £4,000 for the families of soldiers in South Africa. The German Emperor has granted the Silesian estates of the late Duke Louis of Sagan-Valencay in fief to the French Duc de Talleyrand-Perigord.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

The publishing firm of Harper & Brothers has been reorganized with George B. M. Harvey, editor and proprietor of the North American Review, as President.

The announcement of the offer of the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase $25,000,000 worth of bonds, which took Wall Street by surprise, was the cause of renewed activity in the Street and easier money rates. Bankers and financiers differ as to the wisdom of the action of Mr. Gage.

Page 2.

It is reported that the Goebel men will declare him Governor of Kentucky without resorting to counting out. Gov. Bradley may not recognize him if the board goes behind the returns.

The Republican County Committee met last night and adopted new rules for Assembly district management. There was no opposition to President Quigg.

Page 3.

George E. Rose, who was a candidate for the priesthood at Seton Hall College, has sued John Miller, a student, for $20,000 damages on account of an alleged slander which caused the former to be expelled from the institution.

Page 4.

At the seventh general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers papers were read on subjects of interest connected with warships and safety at sea.

Page 6.

A trolley car near Passaic fell ten feet from a trestle and all but one on board were injured.

Page 7.

Reports of naval officers praised the performance of the submarine torpedo boat Holland.

Gen. Ludlow talked to the Chamber of Commerce members yesterday on the conditions and prospects in Cuba.

The Anchor liner Conestoga ran into the half way crib on Lake Michigan and foundered, while running in to Chicago. The crew were saved.

Page 8.

Harry Apfel, who was injured while engaged in a prizefight with John Fox at the Pelican Athletic Club last Saturday, died yesterday.

Page 9.

S. Sondheim, a diamond broker, killed himself by gas in his room at 126 West Forty-first Street.

Senator Depew and others said that the railroads undoubtedly would appeal from the decision in the Chattanooga freight rate case.

Controller Coler of New York yesterday discussed the problem of city finances before the National Municipal League, at Columbus, Ohio.

The Brooklyn teachers will receive October salaries under the compromise effected between city and School Board officials. New pay rolls must be prepared for other boroughs.

State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh said yesterday that he would favor the installation in this city of the voting machine used up the State on Nov. 7, which he regarded as a success.

Page 11.

Robert P. Porter, a passenger on the St. Paul with Signor Marconi, pronounces the latter's tests of wireless telegraphy at sea successful.

Bids for city bonds aggregating $4,765,000 were opened in the Controller's office yesterday. The prices offered were regarded as favorable to the city.

The State Board of Tax Commissioners will not make public the valuations it proposes to fix, on franchises until its decisions are communicated to the corporations to be taxed.

Controller Dawes, in a report made public yesterday, shows that bank deposits have nearly doubled in the United States, while loans have not kept pace. Interest rates, he shows, have gradually declined.

William H. Griffith, a former tin-plate manufacturer, testified before the Industrial Commission yesterday that present prices made by the trust are out of proportion to the cost of labor and raw material.

Page 12.

Abraham Popkin, a cloak manufacturer who failed on Tuesday, was arrested twice in proceedings by creditors.

Judge Brown set aside the discharge in bankruptcy of Herman J. Dietz, on the ground of alleged collusion with a creditor.

Page 14.

Two jurors were accepted yesterday in the Molineux trial.

A collision on the Long Island Railroad, due to a mistake in signals, caused the death of a conductor.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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CHURCH OFFERS $500 REWARD.

Greenwich Trustees Seek to Discover Incendiaries.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 16.—The Trustees of the King Street Baptist Church, Benjamin F. Hyatt, Stephen C. Peck, and Joseph E. Sherwood, offer a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who set it afire on Oct. 25, when it was destroyed.

The building had not been used for some years, and was perhaps considered an eyesore by some one who took that method of removing it. The only clue to the incendiary is that Selectman Sutton, who was the first to arrive at the fire, having come up from a midnight train, saw a stranger jump into a carriage and drive rapidly away. He does not remember the man's looks, but says the horse was a sorrel with a bob-tail.

You Won't Know What Best Is until you drink Ehrlich Bros.' Celebrated Ale.—Adv.

PATRIA DESERTED BY CREW

Report Says They Are on Board the Towing Vessel.

ON THE WAY TO HAMBURG

Passengers Say They Could Have Saved Their Baggage Had They Been Notified of the Fire Earlier.

HAMBURG, Nov. 16.—The crew of the Patria are on board the Hamburg-American Line steamer Athesia, Capt. Voss, from Philadelphia, Nov. 2, for Hamburg, which is towing the Patria toward the Elbe.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The steamer Albertay, passing Beachy Head this morning, signaled that she spoke the Hamburg-American liner Patria sixty-five miles from Hamburg in tow of a company's steamer. Flames were issuing from the Patria. The Albertay stood by the Patria for five hours and left her when no further assistance was required.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 16.—The rescued passengers of the Hamburg-American liner Patria arrived here this afternoon from Dover.

While waiting for the Kaiser Friedrich, which arrived this evening shortly before 8 o'clock, and which will take them to Hamburg to-morrow, the passengers were cared for on board the Isle of Wight steamer Carisbrooke, provided for their accommodation by the Hamburg-American Company. They presented a strange spectacle on their arrival. Some of the men were wrapped in blankets. The little children, several mere babes in arms, were crying for food. Dinner was served them immediately on the Carisbrooke, as, although every attention had been shown them at Dover, they had had little to eat since morning. Some were prostrated with nervous excitement and had to be carried on board the Carlisbrooke. Four of the passengers were left at Dover.

It is asserted that the fact that the steamer was on fire was withheld from the passengers for some time, the statement that they were called at 6 o'clock being erroneous. Capt. Frohlich apparently wished to take his ship to Hamburg without causing alarm, if possible. There seems to be general complaint among the passengers that they were kept in ignorance of the outbreak of fire for about five hours. The persons who were landed at Dover assert that if they had been notified in time all their baggage could have been saved. A saloon passenger said:

"The passengers were not informed of the fire until 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and there is good reason to believe that the officers knew of the outbreak of the fire at 6 in the morning."

A Swedish passenger named Ernest Monk said:

"The crew acted like heroes from the beginning to the end. The fire originated in the grain, amidships. I heard it was due to spontaneous combustion, and may have been smoldering for days. But the crew kept the matter quiet until a passenger, a German, Hans Schall, was told by one of them yesterday morning, and the news soon spread, though it was kept from the women. The smoke, however, began to show at 11:30 o'clock, and it was no longer possible to conceal the fact. The Captain told us we should have to leave the ship. The women and children were alarmed and cried a great deal, but there was little confusion, though most of us only saved the clothes we were wearing. Many of the women refused to leave their husbands, and had to be forced into the boats, the men comforting them as much as possible. We followed immediately. As we left the vessel's side we heard the race horses in the hold screaming with pain."

All the passengers are loud in their praises of the coolness and courage of Capt. Frohlich and the crew, and of the courtesy shown to them since they were rescued. Cowden Laughlin, a New Yorker, who is on his way to Berlin, confirms the statements of other passengers regarding the complete absence of anything like panic. He says:

"The worst feature was the loss of the baggage. I lost all my diplomas, which were in my trunks. The opinion of all is that we should have been informed as soon as the fire was discovered which would have enabled us to save our effects, but I believe the officers did not know the extent of the danger."

As an instance of the coolness displayed by the passengers it is related that a German girl, who had been studying art in New York, devoted her time during the fire in sketching scenes on the deck. Finally she hurried to her cabin to secure her clothing, and found it filled with smoke and all the pictures which she had made in New York destroyed. She struggled back to the deck in an almost suffocated condition, and was with difficulty placed in a boat.

Sixteen valuable race horses on board the Patria were suffocated or burned to death.

ONE PASSENGER IS DEAD.

L. Duplace, German Consul at San Juan, Succumbs to Shock.

DOVER, Nov. 16.—L. Duplace, one of the four passengers of the Patria who remained here, died from shock this evening.

Mr. Duplace was for twenty years German Consul at San Juan, Puerto Rico. With him were his wife and Mrs. Ivers of New York City, a fellow-cabin passenger, who being a trained nurse and seeing the distress of Mr. and Mrs. Duplace, generously volunteered to stay and nurse the Consul, declining the opportunity to continue her journey to Germany.

The fourth survivor left at Dover is Capt. Frölich's steward, who went to the help of Mr. Duplace when the passengers were ordered on deck. Mr. Duplace was suffering from anemia, and the shock of the exposure aggravated the complaint. Like the other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Duplace saved nothing but what they were wearing at the time.

Mrs. Duplace gives the following description of the disaster:

"It was about 10:20 yesterday morning, the weather being calm and fine and several of us being seated in the deck saloon, when suddenly Capt. Frohlich appeared and shouted, 'All passengers on deck!' Everybody started forward with a rush. 'We are afire,' said the Captain, 'but there is no danger. Don't get excited.'

"Just then smoke began to pour out through the deck near the smokestacks. My sick husband was in his cabin and undressed. I hurried to him and began to dress him, when in came the steward, shouting, 'Get out of this, quick!' He took my husband by the feet and I supported his head. We started to carry him to the deck, but the smoke choked us, and the water from the fire hose swished around our knees. I feared that all was lost, but going backward through another passage we managed to reach the deck in safety.

"There all the passengers were crowded together. Thick clouds of smoke were blowing over the whole ship and distress signals were flying. One passenger, who had hastily come from the bathroom, appeared with scarcely any clothing on. Others found themselves equally unprepared. The Captain told us that he would lower the boats as a precaution. So we lined up. 'Women and children first!' shouted the Captain, who was standing near me. I replied that I supposed I would have to wait for the men's turn, as I could not leave my helpless husband. Capt. Frohlich answered me by lifting my husband, placing him in the bottom of one of the boats, ordering me to follow, and telling the steward to go with us. Our boat was the first lowered.

"We were all terribly frightened, but, though a few cried, there was no disorder. The officers and crew did all they could and encouraged us to be brave and cool. While one boat was being lowered the bottom began to give way. The women screamed, and for a moment it seemed as if the bottom would drop out, but the boat was quickly hauled back. Another boat had no crew, the passengers doing the rowing.

"Meanwhile some fishing smacks had come up, and several passengers boarded these, but Capt. Frolich bellowed through the smoke that no one must leave the Patria's boats, so they left the smacks. From this order we inferred that the sailors, who were working ceaselessly, hoped to put out the fire. For more than an hour we lay alongside the liner, now hot and smoke-covered, cinders and débris falling over our boats. Through the fire we occasionally caught sight of Capt. Frolich on the bridge. He divided his attention between giving orders to the crew and joking with us. Once he shouted laughingly: 'The fire is in my cabin. Now I can't get my pipe, and you all know I can't do anything without my pipe.'

"Then the Ceres came up, and her Captain sang out, 'Your ship's afire. Shall I take your passengers?' Frightened as we were, we laughed. Capt. Frohlich made the Ceres promise to take us to Dover, and then our boats pulled over to her, and we were taken aboard. The last we saw of the Patria she was just a mass of smoke and going slowly toward Hamburg. Many of us had to pay for what little we could get to eat on board the Ceres. At Dover everybody was very kind.

"If the Captain had put us ashore as soon as the fire was discovered, we would not have lost our belongings, or been exposed to such danger. I have made fifteen trips across the Atlantic, and have seen a good many storms, but I never experienced anything so awful as being on board a ship which was on fire. I do not know what Mr. Duplace and I would do or could do, had not Mrs. Ivers offered to stay and try to save my husband's life. We did not know her on board the Patria, but her deed is quite in keeping with the generous actions done by the American women whom we had so frequently met at San Juan since Puerto Rico came under American control."

CREW ARE ALL GERMANS.

Manager of Hamburg-American Line Here Receives News of the Fire.

Emil L. Boas, manager of the Hamburg-American Line in this country, yesterday received the following message regarding the fire on the Patria:

"Patria in North Sea aflame from stem to stern; spontaneous combustion, linseed. Passengers safe on Ceres. Athesia alongside and trying to tow Patria to Elbe. Kaiser Friedrich will transport passengers to Hamburg."

Regarding the report by cable that most of the crew of the Patria were Americans, Mr. Boas said yesterday: "Ours is a German line, and the officers and crew are all German."

Praise the Patria's Crew.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Commenting on the disaster to the Patria, the newspapers today enthusiastically note the calmness and pluck of the Captain and crew of the vessel, and say that "the sturdy manliness of these Americans and Germans will be warmly honored by every Englishman."

GIRL THRASHES A BURGLAR.

Repeatedly Struck Him in a Desperate Struggle, and Finally Chased Him Out of a Window.

Special to The New York Times.

CHESTER, Penn., Nov. 16.—Darby can boast of a heroine, one whose brave conduct in fighting a burglar prevented the house of a sick friend from being robbed. Her name is Miss Helen Louderback, aged eighteen years, daughter of Prof. Louderback of Chester. She was nursing a sick friend, Miss Alice Pierson, who has been ill for months, and has been living with her in her Chester home for more than two months.

Miss Louderback retired at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night. She sleeps in the same room with the invalid, and had been in bed only an hour when she heard a suspicious noise in an outer room. Making her way down stairs to investigate, she went to the kitchen, put the lamp on the table, and proceeded to an out shed in the dark. She opened the door and in the dim light of the moon, half hidden by the cloudy sky, she saw the form of a man.

Almost at the same instant she was seized by both arms in a grip that would have made any other woman scream at the top of her voice. On the contrary, she pluckily resisted, and during the desperate struggle that ensued managed to free herself. Then, with all the force she possessed, she struck the intruder full in the face.

This unexpected attack from the young and fragile girl shattered the would-be burglar's nerves. The next instant he took a header through the shed window. Just as he turned from there the young girl sprang after him and succeeded in landing another blow on his cheek. As soon as the man was out of the window he disappeared.

Miss Louderback again proved herself different from other women. Instead of spreading an alarm, she displayed her coolness by re-entering the house, locking the premises, and retiring again for the night.

This morning she related her thrilling experience in her own quiet way, and explained her reason for saying nothing about it before retiring, saying she did not want to alarm her invalid friend, whose physical condition she thought might not have survived such a shock. The honest little heroine shows indisputable evidence of her struggle in marks and bruises. Her arms are severely swollen and scratched from the burglar's clutches.

WELLCOME DISBARMENT CASE.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 16.—The bulk of the evidence introduced this morning in the Wellcome disbarment proceedings had to do with the reputations of Mr. Wellcome and of State Senator Clark of Madison County, who swore that he was paid $10,000 by Wellcome to vote for Clark for United States Senator.

The witnesses examined as to Senator Clark's reputation did not paint his character in glowing terms; in fact, they declared it bad, while others who testified as to Mr. Wellcome gave him a good character as a man and as an attorney.

Other testimony was that of F. E. Corbett of Butte, who repeated a conversation with Marcus Daly in New York City last December, in which Mr. Daly stated in emphatic language that if Mr. Clark loomed up as a Senatorial candidate before the Legislature soon to meet, he and his friends would be driven from political life and some of them to the penitentiary. This threat, as expressed by Mr. Corbett, was given to the Court clearly and succinctly despite the efforts of the Attorney General to mix the witness.

The defense then rested its case. The Attorney General asked for an adjournment to give him time to prepare rebuttal evidence, which was granted. The case will probably be concluded to-morrow.

AMERICAN COAL FOR JAPAN.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 16.—A special dispatch from Norfolk, Va., states that what is said to be the first of a number of shipments of Pocahontas coal for the Japanese Navy began on Wednesday, when 5,000 tons were consigned on the British collier Needle to Nagasaki.

Behind this simple announcement there may be a significance which is not apparent on the surface, inasmuch as orders have been received by the Cramps for the speedy completion of the Russian cruiser now in course of construction at their yards. It is also said that a large bonus has been offered the builders for every day which they gain over the contract time. There is an unusual stir of activity about the ship night and day.

The shipment of American coal to Japan, however, and also to the Cape of Good Hope, from which large orders have just been received, presumably for the British Navy, opens a new market for the American products. This will not necessarily lead to an advance in coal prices here, because it is lack of carrying facilities rather than lack of supply that is responsible for the high prices prevailing in this country.

Fast Time to St. Louis.

Leave centre of New York City—Grand Central Station—1:00 P. M., arrive St. Louis 6:56 P. M. next day, by New York Central. No excess fare.—Adv.

HARPER & BROS. REORGANIZE.

G. B. M. Harvey, Editor and Proprietor of The North American Review, Elected President of the Firm.

J. Henry Harper, Vice President of Harper & Brothers, announced last evening that at a meeting of the directors of the publishing company, held yesterday afternoon, George B. M. Harvey, editor and proprietor of The North American Review, was elected President and Managing Director of Harper & Brothers. He added that Mr. Harvey had purchased from the shareholders a large interest in the company.

The organization as completed at the meeting was as follows: President—G. B. M. Harvey; First Vice President—John W. Harper; Second Vice President—J. Henry Harper; Third Vice President—Clarence W. McIlvaine; Secretary—James Thorne Harper; Treasurer—Henry S. Harper, and Directors, in addition to the officers above named—H. R. Harper and James Harper.

The changes consist of the substitution of Mr. Harvey as President in place of John W. Harper, who becomes First Vice-President, and the retirement of John Harper, whose condition of health renders it impossible for him to attend to business.

"The stockholders of our company," Mr. Harper added, "have felt for some time the desirability of obtaining as the active head of our company a strong, energetic man, who, while having experience, should also be young enough to handle effectively a large organization.

"We invited Col. Harvey to take this position because of his success, both in journalism and business, and later especially with The North American Review, whose circulation has doubled since he took charge of it in May. This achievement naturally attracted the attention of ourselves as well as of other publishers, and our shareholders unanimously agreed to make him a proposition to assume the management of Harper & Brothers on terms which we knew must be and we considered were liberal, and which at any rate were satisfactory to him, and after consideration accepted. He will enter upon his duties on Monday."

Mr. Harper declined to state the terms under which Mr. Harvey becomes the head of Harper & Brothers. It is said, however, that shareholders sold a large block of stock, which was appraised some time ago at $237 a share, to Mr. Harvey at $150 per share. The exact amount of stock purchased by him could not be ascertained, but was said to be in the vicinity of $1,000,000 par value.

It was reported some months ago that a consolidation of Harper & Brothers and Doubleday & McClure had been practically completed. It was found, however, when the time came to put the suggested consolidation into effect that the lines of publication of the respective companies differed so widely that the plan was impracticable. It was abandoned with the consent of Mr. McClure as soon as several members of Harper & Brothers, who were not within reach at the time of the negotiations, returned to the city.

Mr. Harvey was seen at his residence last evening, and confirmed the announcement of Mr. Harper, but further than to add that he should continue to act as editor of The North American Review, he declined to discuss his plans for the future, on the ground that they were not yet fully matured.

BRYAN WILL TOUR THE EAST.

Entire Winter to be Spent in Organizing the Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 16.—This Winter W. J. Bryan will campaign through the East vigorously. He will confine himself largely to the New England States, though he will devote some time to the large cities of the Atlantic Coast as far South as Richmond.

Mr. Bryan is at present in Southern Missouri hunting. He will return to Nebraska next week and about the 1st of December he will start East. He will work in the East all Winter. Mr. Bryan will have the co-operation of the National Democratic Committee and he will be accompanied by one or two agents of the National Committee.

Mr. Bryan, before leaving the State, mentioned some of his plans in this direction. He said he would make some speeches, but that the campaign of speeches would hardly begin this winter. He is going to the New England States primarily to assist in the organization of Democratic clubs and give an impetus to that form of campaign.

SENATOR JONES TO ISSUE CALL.

Democratic National Committee to Meet in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—A meeting of the Democratic National Committee will probably be held in this city Jan. 8 or Feb. 11. Chairman James K. Jones has settled upon these two dates as his own choice, and by his instructions Secretary Johnson has just completed the work of notifying members of the committee to send by letter their preference of the two dates suggested by Chairman Jones.

At this meeting the committee will decide the time and place for holding the next Democratic National Convention.

SENATOR HARRIS CONFIDENT.

Says Kansas Will Go for Bryan—The War Not a Leading Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Senator Harris of Kansas, who was one of the callers at the White House to-day, believes that next year the Democratic Party will be better organized, and that its ticket, with Mr. Bryan at the head, will win. Among other things he said:

"Mr. Bryan will be nominated. He will carry Kansas sure, and I think his prospects for election are splendid. My idea is to hold Manila and its harbor and Cavite, allowing the natives to govern the islands as best they can. We can give them some assistance. I do not see any reason why the Philippine question should be a paramount one in the Presidential election next year."

On the silver question, Senator Harris said: "I believe that the fundamental money question will be whether the people or the banks shall control the currency and its volume. The free coinage of silver is a part of that issue, but will not be foremost. The power of the banks is growing more dangerous each day. We will also fight the trusts, and that will be an important issue next year. The Republicans may pretend to oppose trusts, but it is doubtful if the people will believe in their sincerity."

BOSTON MAYORALTY CONTEST.

Gen. Patrick A. Collins Has a Majority of Democratic Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Although John R. Murphy does not relinquish his claim, it is evident that not he but Gen. Patrick A. Collins has a majority of delegates to the Democratic Mayoralty Convention which is to meet next Monday night. The canvass has been a bitter one, although Gen. Collins has personally taken no active part in it, and the caucuses last night were protracted as well as acrimonious. More than 1,000 more votes were cast than were cast for Palme at the November election.

The declination of Mayor Quincy to accept a renomination precipitated the contest, although it is by no means certain that his renomination was possible in the divided state of the Democratic Party in the city. Gen. Collins is, however, his legitimate successor, having been chosen by the Mayor and his City Hall advisers, who constitute the "Board of Strategy." He will be remembered as presiding officer of the National Convention, which nominated Mr. Cleveland the first time, and as Consul General to London. He is of Irish birth, and has been a leader of the Land League and other Irish movements in this country.

Friends of Mr. Murphy are preparing petitions for a recount of the vote of a great part of the city. His manager has picked out returns from seventeen out of the twenty-five wards as the basis of petitions alleging errors.

A favored selection for the sideboard of every home, "Old Saratoga" Whiskey, made by Rosskam, Gerstley & Co. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

BOND PURCHASE RELIEF

Greater Buoyancy on Exchange and Money Market Easier.

FIRST DAY'S OFFERINGS SMALL

Opinions of Bankers—Some Praise Secretary Gage, Others Say He Acted Too Late.

The announcement of the offer of the Secretary of the Treasury to buy $25,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds of 1904 and 4 per cent. bonds of 1907 took Wall Street thoroughly by surprise yesterday. New York bankers seemed quite as much astonished as were speculators. On the Stock Exchange, under the influence of the announcement, there was new activity, the volume of transactions being 50 per cent. beyond recent daily averages. What construction the speculative portion of the Street put upon the Government's policy was amply shown by the development of marked buoyancy on the Exchange, where, with but an exception here and there, stocks scored advances, in some cases not unsubstantial. Indeed, sentiment was undoubtedly affected to the extent of enthusiasm in so far as professional Wall Street was concerned.

As to opinion among the bankers in respect to the Secretary's offer, it was divided. Some bankers were evidently indisposed to believe that the Government's policy was proper, but in not a few instances any adverse opinion was withheld, bankers disapproving declining to be quoted. Numerically, such bankers were in the minority. The majority of the bankers approved—though some of these also refused to be quoted, and most of those who did approve approved enthusiastically.

As to the action of bondholders in response to the offer, it is perhaps best understood and explained by the statement which was put out at the Sub-Treasury at the conclusion of the day's business. This showed that the total amount disbursed in principal, premium, and interest for bonds was $3,269,298.56. Of this amount, $2,804,200 represented principal, of which $415,000 was for the 5s and $2,479,200 for the 4s. All told, there were fifteen lots of bonds offered, the smallest lot being $200 and the largest $1,500,000. At the same time, many inquiries as to terms, &c., were made, and it is said there is a likelihood of some large offerings being made to-day.

THE ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS.

The actual transactions, however, were on a basis which was somewhat different from the official announcement, as first given to the press. Instead of being net prices of 112.75 for the 4s and 111 net for the 5s, they were, and will be, purchased at 112.75 and accrued interest to date of purchase for the 4s and 111 and accrued interest to date of purchase for the 5s. The instructions to the Sub-Treasury officials also provided that where interest has been prepaid it should be refunded.

While the actual offerings at the Sub-Treasury for the day totaled, as the figures show, somewhat less than 12 per cent. of the total proposed to be bought, this is not regarded as signifying that the full $25,000,000 worth will not be offered. Wall Street during the day had a variety of rumors quoting conspicuous banks and banking houses as ready to turn over to the Government great blocks of bonds. Among the banks and houses so mentioned were the National City Bank, J. P. Morgan & Co. and Harvey Fisk & Sons. Up to the close of business, however, none of the institutions mentioned would confirm any of the stories in which their names were concerned. It was intimated in some quarters that not unlikely large offers of stock, such as had been connected with the concerns mentioned—J. P. Morgan & Co. and Harvey V. Fisk & Sons—each being credited with a ten-million-dollar offer—would be, if they had not already been, offered direct to Washington.

Certainly it was the sentiment in banking circles that the entire amount of bonds called for would be provided.

One of the incidents of the day, in connection with the offer, was when some certain bear speculators sent representatives about the Street, offering to pay for options for the bonds at a higher price than that offered by the Government, in order thus to tie up the bonds in the hands of holders and thereby to prevent the sales, at least for the duration of the options, which for the most part were understood to be for thirty days. Whether or not the efforts of these bears was successful does not fully appear, but it is a fact that in some quarters they met with decided rebuff.

ONE OPEN OPTION SALE.

On the Stock Exchange there was one option sale of $50,000 registered 4s at 112¾. This, however, is not a regular quotation, the sale being for fifteen days flat, the seller having fifteen days to deliver the bonds without interest. This was the only transaction, and the closing quotation, bid and asked, was 113@113½. There were no transactions in the coupon bonds nor in the 5s, these latter closing unchanged at 111 bid, 111½ asked.

One noticeable effect of the Secretary's offer was the instant ease which it effected on the money market. At no time during the day did the rate rise above 6 per cent., while many loans were made at 5 per cent.

How the financial world views the situation is set out in the following opinions:

President Stillman of the National City Bank, outspoken in approval of the Government's action, said: "Secretary Gage has done the eminently proper thing at the eminently proper time. His action will have a very beneficial effect, and he is deserving of congratulation for the wisdom he has displayed. He is a sound and practical banker, thoroughly understanding the business and the needs of the country. The course decided upon by him will not only reassure timid people, but will be a material help to all business interests. Mr. Gage's action will be very generally commended, and entitles him to the thanks of the business community."

Vice President Hepburn of the Chase National Bank said: "I think the Secretary's action a very commendable one and a striking evidence of the fact that the business interests of the country will be fully protected by the Government. The sale of the bonds will bring more than enough money into circulation to overcome the shortage occasioned by the excess of receipts over expenditures and will have a generally assuring effect. It will tend to equalize rates and make them more uniform and stable."

PRESIDENT TAPPEN'S OPINION.

President Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank said: "It is rather difficult to say what the general effect of the Secretary's action will be until it is definitely known how many of the bonds are offered. Should, however, all the bonds be offered, it will tend to ease the money market very considerably and will have a good effect."

Vice President Hine of the First National Bank said: "Already the Secretary's offer has had a mollifying effect upon the money market, and I have no doubt the sale of the bonds will very much relieve the present so-called financial stringency. I expect, however, to see fair money rates for some time to come."

President Mason of the Bank of New York said: "The Government's action is a very favorable one. Of course, the money market is governed by active business conditions all over the country, and it is a somewhat difficult matter to speak definitely as to what rates may prevail in the future. The local money market is already on the turning point and money is coming back to us."

President Parmly of the Phenix National Bank: "If the people who have persuaded the Secretary of the Treasury to buy the bonds have them to offer at once, then money rates will certainly fall, but if the Government has to wait for the bonds to come from different parts of the country the relief will be gradual at best, and by that time the situation will have undoubtedly relieved itself."

President Van Norden of the National Bank of North America: "It is a good thing to reduce the surplus and prevent Congress from making unwise appropriations. Undoubtedly the action of the Secretary will tend to ease the money rate, though I still anticipate a good 6 per cent. money market. The immense activity in business and the expansion in speculation are certain, in my opinion, to keep rates up to a local figure."

An officer of the United States Trust Company said: "I think that the Secretary's action comes too late, as the situation is already over and money is working this way. Undoubtedly, however, the purchase of the bonds will ease money rates quite materially."

COMMENDS THE ADMINISTRATION.

Vice President Leech of the National Union Bank, formerly Director of the Mint, is quoted as saying: "I commend the action of the Administration. The mischievous operations of the Sub-Treasury system in withdrawing large volumes of money from the channels of trade and locking it up in Government vaults at a time when it was most needed for business have been seriously felt in New York this Fall, and it was the plain duty of the Administration to ameliorate its hardships as far as the law permits and business interests require. The Secretary has selected the highest rate bonds for purchase, which will save the Government a lot of money, and has offered a fair price which should induce sales. Nearly $500,000,000 of the 5s and 4s are outstanding, (not including what the banks have up for circulation and deposits,) and there should be no trouble in the Treasury purchasing $25,000,000 of them. This will make money comfortable until the natural return from the interior or imports of gold from Europe."

"The measure of relief," said President Kimball of the Seventh National Bank, and ex-National Bank Examiner, "is adequate to the situation. It is a very courteous act on the part of the Government, and indicates a disposition on the part of the Treasury authorities to act for the best interest of the financial world in a case of emergency. A marked indication of intention is often of as good effect as the act itself. I said 'adequate to the situation.' I meant adequate to a situation which is by no means critical. Even if critical, greater help would be needed. The action taken by the Government is calculated to ward off such an emergency."

Russell Sage said: "There is no doubt that the willingness of the Government to buy the bonds is salutary. Of course, the sentimental effect will be greater than the actual, for I do not believe that a large amount of the bonds will be offered. A good many bonds have been borrowed by banks who are paying 2 per cent. on them to the lenders, who in turn have been able to get much higher rates of interest. I do not look for any radical changes in the price of call money for some time. In fact, we should have a steady 6 per cent. market for quite a while."

BONDS OFFERED FOR SALE.

Tenders to the Treasury Aggregated Yesterday $2,941,900.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Treasury Department announced at the hour of closing this evening that offers had been made to the various Sub-Treasuries for the sale of bonds in compliance with Secretary Gage's offer, as follows: New York, $2,894,200; Baltimore, $19,000; Cincinnati, $28,700, a total of $2,941,900.

Secretary Gage said that while his original intention had been to take no action, he had come to the conclusion Tuesday night that it was not proper to allow so much money to remain idle in the Treasury when it might as well be in circulation and aiding in the transaction of the heavy business being done in all directions. He added that it would be a surprise to many persons if the total amount offered to the Government is over $10,000,000.

The Secretary was asked why he did not offer to pay off the 2 per cent. bonds, which, it is claimed, the Government must pay off in 1901, and which could be settled without paying a premium.

He replied: "The 2 per cent. bonds do not have to be paid off in 1901. They run at the pleasure of the Government. They are subject to be paid off to-morrow, or they may run 100 years. In the next place, there were two motives actuating my mind in buying the bonds that it has been proposed to buy. The first was to reduce the Government cash balances, which are unnecessarily large, and do it in such a way that the people could get the benefit of the use of the money.

"The next motive was to save interest to the Government. The bonds that are proposed to be cancelled, if purchased, will save about two and one-fourth (2¼) per cent. interest to the Government, while if the 2 per cent. bonds had been paid off only that per cent. would have been saved to the Government. Again, there are only $25,000,000 of the 2 per cent. bonds, and $22,000,000 of them are now pledged to the Government as security for bank note circulation, and had they been paid off as suggested the money would not have gone out of the Treasury Building. The bonds would have been cancelled, and the money put in their places. To be sure, the banks which owned the $22,000,000 of bonds thus pledged could take the money down by purchasing bonds in the market, depositing them in place of the money, thus replacing bond security for their circulating notes, but whether they would have done this or when they would have done it nobody knows."

DR. VAN DYKE AT PRINCETON.

Soon to Remove His Family There and Begin His New Duties.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Nov. 16.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Professor of English Literature in Princeton University, delivered an address here to-night before the college Young Men's Christian Association. On being asked when he would assume his new duties in the university he said that while his successor as pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York, the Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock of Baltimore, had been appointed, he could not come to Princeton permanently until Dr. Babcock had arranged with his own congregation about a successor.

Dr. Van Dyke will soon move his family to Princeton, where he will occupy the home of Prof. William Milligan Sloane of Columbia University during Prof. Sloane's absence in New York. He said that during the second semester at the university he would deliver a half course of lectures on the three English poets Browning, Wordsworth, and Tennyson.

ANTI-BUCKET SHOP CRUSADE.

Action Against Chicago Firm Frightens Board of Trade Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Frightened by the arrest of the McLain brothers for alleged misuse of the mails and by the damaging evidence which is in the possession of the United States postal authorities, a number of large private-wire houses on the Board of Trade are on the verge of closing their accounts.

Members of the board who are under suspicion of bucket shop affiliations and several members of the Board of Directors said to have had dealings with McLain Brothers & Co., appear not a little disconcerted by the present agitation. One large firm which is said to have rivaled the house named in the extent of its operations is expected to close its doors soon.

The foreman of a former Cook County Grand Jury said to-day that evidence is being collected against three Board of Trade firms accused of "bucket-shopping" before, but it is represented that allegations of the present sort have rarely been made against firms operating on the regular Board of Trade. It is predicted that the investigation to be begun by the next Grand Jury, which convenes on Monday morning next, will be one of the most extensive ever undertaken.

John Hill, who is the moving spirit in the present crusade, said to-day that he was pleased at the progress made thus far. "This is only a start, however, he added. "There are a dozen firms which will be called to account sooner or later."

New Train Service Between New York and Buffalo.

Taking effect November 19th, the Lehigh Valley Railroad will operate a new, magnificent train in each direction, daily, between New York and Buffalo, known as "The Exposition Express." These trains will leave New York at 8:00 P. M., arrive Buffalo 8:00 A. M. Leave Buffalo at 8:00 P. M., arrive New York 8:00 A. M.—Adv.

BOERS IN AMBUSH DEFEAT BRITISH

Derail an Armored Train and Capture Many Soldiers.

LIEUT. CHURCHILL A CAPTIVE

**Latest

to seven and eight thousand yards distant.

A Kafir from the Free State laager reports that Gen. Wessels, who commanded when the British forces surrendered at Nicholson's Nek, was hit during a recent reconnoissance. The British garrison cheered the news.

The West Yorkshire Regiment arrived here on the 13th.

The bombardment of Ladysmith was resumed on that date. Heavy firing was heard early that morning

GEN. JOUBERT REPORTED DEAD.

Discredited Rumor in South Africa that He Was Killed in Action Near Ladysmith.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A dispatch received here to-day from Pietermaritzburg, dated Nov. 11, says it is rumored there that Gen. Piet Joubert, Commander in Chief of the Boer forces, has been killed in action. A similar report has been received from Durban, and it is added that The Times of Natal, published there, has printed a telegram from Lorenzo Marques saying that it is stated there that Gen. Joubert was killed in action on Thursday, Nov. 9.

The rumor is discredited here. It is understood that the War Office has news that he is still directing affairs. It is also rumored from Pietermaritzburg that the Boer losses at Ladysmith on Thursday were heavy, and included Gen. Lucas Meyer, who was either killed or wounded. The report as to Gen. Joubert probably arose from the fact that his wife has left the Boer camp at Ladysmith for the Free State.

Petrus Jacobus Joubert, better known as Piet Joubert, or "Sliem Piet," (Slim Peter,) was born sixty-eight years ago. He came of an old French Huguenot family, long settled in South Africa, and many writers attribute his chivalrous instincts to the less mixed character of his origin than is the case with the majority of the Boers. Like President Kruger, he was born in Cape Colony, but was taken when seven years old by his parents to the Orange Free State. He was taught from early childhood to detest the British, to shoot straight, and to be absolutely fearless when hunting big game or blacks. Of ordinary schooling he had little, in those days when the nearest homestead to his father's farm was many miles away. He never saw a newspaper until he was nineteen years old. But he was ambitious to become something more than a mere farmer, and, with the aid of the few books he was able to obtain, succeeded in obtaining a fair knowledge of history and languages.

Joubert's hatred of the British was by no means lessened when, as a young man, he moved from his farm in consequence of the acquisition of Natal by his hereditary foes. He decided to settle in the Transvaal, and the "woonplaats" he founded almost joins Natal at its northernmost point. But it was not long after he became a burgher of the South African Republic before he was known as a useful man and a daring fighter. It was said that he could lead a body of men more successfully against hostile natives than any other man in the Transvaal, so it came about that whenever there was an ugly uprising against the burghers Joubert was called upon to lead a detachment of Boers. The natives soon learned to fear him, and the knowledge that he was at the head of a punitive expedition usually resulted in the surrender of the Kafirs.

It was in these little wars with the natives that Joubert became acquainted with Paul Krüger The two became bosom friends, and the former thereafter forsoo, the life of a farmer, though he still retained his farm, for a political career. He was Vice President during the Presidency of Burgers, and acted as President during the latter's absence in Europe. Before this he had been State Attorney of the Republic. An event that had a great influence on his career was his first visit to England, when he accompanied Mr. Krüger. What Joubert saw there impressed him, as he never hesitated to admit, with the power of the British, but rather accentuated than modified his attitude of determined resistance to anything that he regarded as British aggression. He was always in favor of the use of force instead of diplomacy, and on several occasions, when he was Vice President and Krüger President, the latter had great difficulty in repressing his more hot-headed colleague.

A notable instance of this was in 1879, when Joubert was one of the triumvirate—the others being Krüger and Pretorious—who were planning the rebellion to overthrow British rule in the Transvaal. Krüger had the greatest difficulty in holding Joubert in check when the latter wanted to rush hostilities before the best moment had come in which to strike the blow for freedom. When, however, the time came to fight, Joubert was selected as the best man to have control of the Boer forces. How he conducted the campaign, which began and ended so disastrously for the British, is known to nearly every one. The battle of Majuba Hill in 1881 was his crowning feat of generalship. He personally led the force that dealt to Great Britain a blow that she has never forgiven, and that is supposed by many persons to be the real cause of the present conflict.

After peace had been arranged Gen. Joubert did not remain idle. The terms of the agreement with Great Britain were not satisfactory to a large number of Boers, Joubert included, and, in view of a possible future conflict, the army of the South African Republic was organized by him. He divided the country into seventeen military departments, and each of these departments into smaller divisions, with Commanders, Field Cornets, and Lieutenants of various ranks in charge. Every man, it is said, became a trained soldier without leaving his farm, and had his complete equipment ready at home. When the summons came every man was pledged to appear at an appointed spot.

When war was declared Joubert had to send only seventeen telegrams, and within forty-eight hours the entire Boer nation was in arms.

Besides this extraordinarily perfect organization, Joubert did more than any one else in the South African republic to secure an immense quantity of artillery. What the strength of the Republic in modern guns is the British are beginning to find out. Most of them came from France, and are of the latest and most improved type.

When the Jameson raiders were captured and locked up in Pretoria jail Joubert appealed in the strongest terms for their immediate execution. Not even the suggestion of another Boer leader, that the raiders' ears be cut off, was a sufficiently harsh measure to please him. He said that the men deserved death and ought to be shot as a warning to others. President Krüger and Joubert were closeted together for a whole night, and in the end Oom Paul's milder counsels prevailed. Nevertheless, Joubert on other occasions showed more regard for the dangers of civilization than almost any of his colleagues, and the British would rather trust to him to act in a humanitarian way to prisoners of war than to any other of the leaders of the burghers. When, in 1884, the Boers raided British territory in Bechuanaland, Joubert was almost the only prominent man who refused to support the movement, and his opposition resulted in the withdrawal of the Boers from the territory seized. On this occasion Joubert threatened to resign unless he had his way.

"I positively refuse," he said, "to hold office under a Government that deliberately breaks its covenants, and we have made covenants with England."

The name "Slim Piet" was given to Joubert after Majuba Hill. It had no reference to his physique, for he was nearly 6 feet in height and of stout build, but to his shrewd tactics.

REPORT OF A BOER DEFEAT.

Word Reaches Estcourt that an Attack on Ladysmith Was Repulsed with Great Loss.

ESTCOURT, Natal, Nov. 16.—A missionary, a native, but a reliable man, who arrived here yesterday from Ladysmith, reports that a big fight took place there on Friday, Nov. 10. He says the volunteers went out in the early morning and drew the enemy from their positions on to a flat, where the regular troops, under Sir George White, outmanoeuvred them by outflanking the Boers, administering a crushing defeat and inflicting great loss.

More than 200 Kafirs, the missionary says, were employed by the Boers to bury their dead, and two trains, each drawn by two engines, carried away the wounded.

A dispatch from Durban dated Monday, Nov. 13, says that a member of the Natal field force, who has succeeded in traversing the Boer lines with Ladysmith dispatches, has arrived at Pietermaritzburg and reports that a determined attack was made by the Boers on the British garrison, which was quite prepared and met the advance with such a heavy and well-directed fire that the Boers were driven off, leaving many dead.

This runner stated that Ladysmith was bombarded on Thursday, Nov. 9, by six forty-pounders, one shot from which struck Illing's store. The British big naval guns were still silent when he left. Little damage was done by the Boer bombardment, and there were few casualties. The runner further said that the Boers intend to visit Colenso to-morrow.

It is also reported that Ladysmith was subjected to a very heavy bombardment all day Tuesday, and that at midnight all the cannon on the hills surrounding the town opened fire simultaneously, pouring shells from all points of the compass. Several buildings afire, the newspaper asserts, could be distinctly seen from Bulwana Hill.

The reports that the Boers have penetrated southward from Colenso to Chievely, where they are said to have cut the railroad, shows, it is claimed, that they are adopting a proper strategical plan to impede the advance of the British relieving force. Perhaps this may turn out to be Gen. Schalk Burger's force, which, when last heard from, was raiding Zululand. This force, it is asserted, may next be heard from south of Estcourt, which they will, in all likelihood, attempt to isolate before further reinforcements arrive. Indeed, it is already reported that a Boer force has been seen in the neighborhood of the line north of the Mooi River.

The Boers have renamed Dundee "Meyersdorp," after Gen. Lucas Meyer, whose forces fought those of Gen. Symons there.

It is said this morning that 200 wounded of Gen. Meyer's force arrived at Pretoria the next day.

There are signs that a forward movement for the relief of Kimberley may be expected shortly. There is great activity at De Aar, situated, on the railroad, about 150 miles south of Kimberley, whence the advance appears likely to be made. There is, it is claimed, no urgent reason for this unless food at Kimberley is getting low, but, it is added, the moral effect would be good for the British.

SAY BOERS MAY RETREAT.

Rumor Current in Natal But Is Not Credited.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—According to the Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the London Outlook rumors are curernt in the Natal Capital that the Boers contemplate a retreat. It is needless, however, to attach importance to such reports, which are spread in all probability with a view of luring Gen. White, if possible, to abandon his defensive attitude. Similar rumors are current regarding the Boers at Mafeking, and are spread industriously by native spies.

Special dispatches from Lorenzo Marques say that the Transvaal Government is exercising a severe censorship over all war news and will not allow newspapers to leave the country. One correspondent says the Boers are hurrying new commandoes to Ladysmith, and are declaring that the place must fall speedily, in order to liberate their forces so that these may go to meet Gen. Buller's advance.

Another Estcourt correspondent says:

"A Boer contingent of 300 men came south of Frere on Wednesday, and two companies of mounted troops, Imperial Light Horse and Natal Carbineers, engaged them eight miles from Estcourt. The Boers occupied a strong position on a kopje. The carbineers worked around on their right and drove the enemy back, whereupon the Imperial Light Horse opened a brisk fire at a medium range, killing several. One man of the Imperial Light Horse was wounded."

A difference of opinion exists among the Boer commanders. The Boer Military Council wants the army moved elsewhere, but Gen. Joubert insists that Ladysmith must fall first. The postal authorities at Durban open and inspect all letters from Delagoa Bay.

ESTCOURT MAY BE ABANDONED.

British Force Stationed There Were Ready to Retire South If the Boer Forces Advance.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated Wednesday, Nov. 15:

"Estcourt is short of artillery. The garrison may retire to the Mooi River, southward, to-night, in case a strong force of Boers should advance. The enemy's intention is to keep back the British relieving column."

Estcourt is the market town and centre of Weenen County, and is situated at the junction of the Great and Little Bushman's Rivers. It is 145¾ miles from Durban, and is well placed for purposes of defense. Most of the buildings are of hewn stone and well built. It has three hotels, four churches, and the population is estimated at 400. To the south of the town, on a steep hill across the river, is a strongly built fort, occupied by the Natal police. The Natal Royal Rifles, numbering over 300, were dispatched here from Maritzburg in the middle of October, and formed a camp near the railway station, just off the main street. Extensive earthworks have been thrown up on both sides of the railway line.

From Estcourt the railroad wends south. The gradient is upward, through open grass lands, with occasional belts of stunted mimosa trees, till it reaches Highlands Station, 4,953 feet above the sea, one of the highest points on the line. Five miles further south is the Mooi (good) River, the finest stock and agricultural centre in the colony.

WEPT WHEN THEY SURRENDERED.

Royal Irish Fusiliers Bemoaned the Nicholson Nek Disaster.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Times's Durban correspondent, under date of Nov. 12, says:

"Chaplain Matthews arrived here to-day. He testifies to the splendid defense of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucester Regiment against an overwhelming force of Boers, who held positions on three sides of the British troops. Retirement on the fourth side was impossible as the way was too precipitous, and surrender was the only alternative to annihilation, as the Boers were on the point of opening a shell fire upon them.

"It was pathetic to hear the Fusiliers bemoaning their misfortune, several, with tearful eyes, saying, 'Father, I would rather have been shot than this.'

"Commandant Gen. Joubert ordered Father Matthews's release on condition that he assisted the Boer wounded, but afterward countermanded the order, and the chaplain was taken with the other prisoners in wagons twenty miles to Waschbank, where he, with the rest captured, was placed on a train for Pretoria.

"The Boers have few tents, and are thought to be suffering severe privations. While in Pretoria Father Matthews understood that President Krüger was about to visit Natal to encourage the burghers there. Many empty trucks have been sent to Natal, but the Boers declare that these are to bring the Ladysmith garrison to Pretoria."

NATIVES PLOWING THE FIELDS.

Tend the Farms While the Boers Are at the Front.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Thursday, Nov. 9, says the natives are quiet. They have been called upon to plow the farms of the absent burghers, and are responding willingly. A proclamation has been issued by the Government, dealing with the appointment of officials of the general military administration, with the object of protecting life and property in the territories now occupied by the Transvaal forces. Britishers, it says, will not be interfered with. A great amount of looting has occurred in the territories, however, since the proclamation was issued.

A dispatch from Lorenzo Marques says that fifty Russians and Italians in Johannesburg have volunteered for service at the front. There are still, according to

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher.

officer to Sir W. Lockhart. He was again decorated when he returned to England, and the same year (1898) became attached to the Twenty-first Lancers in order to join the Nile expeditionary force under Lord Kitchener. He was present at the battle of Khartoum, and received a medal with clasp.

Besides his activity as a soldier, Lieut. Churchill has found time for literary work. His first work was "The Story of the Malakand Field Force," published last year, followed by "The River War," a review of the Soudan campaign, in which he criticised Gen. Kitchener severely.

Fired On by British Cruiser.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—According to a special dispatch from Durban, Natal, a British cruiser has again fired on a vessel entering Delagoa Bay and refusing to reply to signals. Two blank shots and one round shot were fired before she hove to. The vessel was then boarded, her papers were examined, and she was allowed to proceed.

More Troops Reach Cape Town.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The transport Mohawk, having the Twelfth Lancers on board, has arrived at Cape Town. The transport Armenian, with three batteries of artillery, has reached Durban. The British Admiralty has chartered the Dominion Line steamer Canada for use as a troopship.

London Correspondent Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Daily Mail's Mafeking correspondent, telegraphing under date of Nov. 2, says E. G. Parslow, the correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, was shot through the brain and instantly killed by a revolver discharged accidentally in the hands of Lieut. Monchison in the Market Square. Mr. Parslow was a Cape Town man.

Gen. Buller Thanks the Troops.

DURBAN, Natal, Nov. 13.—Gen. Hildyard has arrived here. He brought a message from Gen. Buller, expressing his high appreciation of Natal's course throughout the crisis and admiration for the way the volunteers and colonial forces fought.

A correspondent in Zululand reports that many Boers who fought at Dundee are now quietly plowing, and that nothing will induce them to return to the battlefield.

Most of the guns positioned around Durban are being withdrawn, and all fear of a Boer attack and all panic have disappeared.

Hague Conference Not Responsible.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.—M. de Martens, professor of international law at the University of St. Petersburg, and who was a member of the Russiain delegation to the Peace Conference at The Hague, has published a letter in The Official Messenger, in which he expresses his regret that the horrors of war should have appeared within two months after The Hague conference. He declares, however, that the conference was not responsible for the events in the Transvaal, as the members had not attempted to avert all wars, but had devoted themselves particularly to defining the laws and usages of war, hoping thus to mitigate rather than to abolish the evil, which was never the object of the conference.

SENDS HERE FOR FIGHTERS.

British Reserves in New York City Told to be Ready.

Besides mobilizing her regular forces Great Britain is beginning to make ready for calling to arms her thousands of reserves that are scattered over the earth. Many of these are in the United States.

Notifications from the British War Office have been received by several reserves in this city to be ready to answer a summons to active service at any moment, and several who have not been notified have informed the British Consul here of their willingness to re-enlist for the anti-Boer war.

The English Army Reserve is composed of men who have served their term in the regular army and have been honorably discharged. Six years is the term of reserve service, and the pay during that time being sixpence per day. There are about 100,000 men in the reserve.

When they are called upon to go to war those are first summoned who were formerly connected with the regiments that have already been sent to the front.

One of the reserves in this city, who received his summons a few days ago, said yesterday: "If the order comes, we shall have to travel at our own expense to the station assigned for joining our regiment, and we can hold no one but ourselves responsible for any loss sustained as a result of going to war. All that is understood when we become reserves. If any one of us were called and failed to go, he would be a deserter under the law."

LINER MAJESTIC HERE.

News that She Has Been Chartered as a Troopship Surprises Her Crew.

The White Star Line steamship Majestic, which the British Government has chartered to take troops to South Africa, arrived here yesterday on her last voyage before going into the Government's service. She was a day late on account of adverse winds and seas, and passengers were compelled to remain within the cabins throughout most of the trip.

It was not until the vessel reached Quarantine that Capt. E. J. Smith and his officers knew that the Majestic had been chartered to the Government, and the news set all hands by the ears. The vessel is to make the trip back to Queenstown and Liverpool, carrying all passengers booked in the regular way, before fitting out for transport duty. It is expected that her present officers and crew will remain by her. Capt. Smith belongs to the Royal Naval Reserve.

DR. DEXTER EXPECTED AT NYACK

Friend Who Found Missing Clergyman to Return with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 16.—It was generally believed here to-day that the Rev. Dr. William Hart Dexter, who is said to be an invalid with clouded mind at Asheville, N. C., would not return to Nyack, but would later join his family at Springfield, where they have expected to go, but he will probably be here to-morrow afternoon or evening. A telegram was received from his friend, the Rev. Andrew G. Morse, to-day, saying that he would accompany Dr. Dexter to his home here, and they were expected to leave Asheville this afternoon or evening.

Dr. Dexter's family and friends are firm in their belief that he has been temporarily deranged, and that this was the cause of his leaving for the South. It is known also that if this was the cause it was induced by worrying over financial matters. The family have maintained an unusual degree of secrecy since receiving Mr. Morse's telegram on Tuesday evening, and will at present say very little for publication. They said this evening, however, that they do not believe Dr. Dexter made any confession at Asheville, and both Mrs. Dexter and her daughter say they still believe he was sandbagged in New York before he went South.

DEMAND $1,000,000 FOR LIBEL.

Suits Against Insurance Companies Who Made Charges of Arson.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Damage suits for sums aggregating nearly $1,000,000 were instituted to-day by Joseph Fish, an insurance adjuster; his clerk, Henry Senf, and Samuel Freeman of the Freeman Fur Company, all of whom were acquitted recently of a charge of conspiracy to commit arson. They claim that the insurance companies caused their arrest.

Mr. Fish demands $825,000 from fifteen insurance companies, all of which had issued insurance policies on Freeman's fur store, which was destroyed by fire about a year ago. The fire was followed by all the plaintiffs in the damage suits being indicted, not only for conspiracy to commit arson, but for the commission of the crime.

Mr. Freeman asks damages in the sum of $100,000 from the same insurance companies and Senf demands $10,000.

Battle Between Kurds and Armenians.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—The Frankfurter Zeitung announces that Dr. Belck, the well-known German traveler, reports that fighting has taken place between the Armenians and Kurds in the Vilayet of Erzeroum, Armenia, fifty persons being killed.

Col. Kips Condition Is Unchanged.

At the home of Col. Lawrence Kip, 452 Fifth Avenue, where he is lying very ill, it was said at 1240 this morning that his condition is unchanged.

GOEBEL DEMOCRATS' PLAN

Will Declare Him Governor Without Counting Out Votes.

TO PUT THE TICKET THROUGH

Gov. Bradley May Not Recognize Goebel If the Board Goes Behind the Returns.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16.—The Democrats are now lying low and awaiting the session of the State Board of Election Commissioners, when, by reason of a Democratic majority on that board, they expect to have sufficient contested votes thrown out to give the certificates of election not only to Goebel, but to the entire Democratic ticket as well.

This may be done openly and boldly rather than by the slow method of counting out. Meantime the Republicans are making every effort to combat such action, and if the certificates are refused to the Republican candidates they expect to spring a surprise.

More frauds were discovered in the count of the Louisville vote to-day. In one precinct alone Taylor gained 64 votes, more than offsetting a gain of 52 votes made by Gcebel in yesterday's progress. Both sides noted irregularities and ballot box stuffing, but these cases were all passed for future argument.

The Cloverport News, Henderson Journal, Paducah Sun, Flemingsburg Gazette, and Harrodsburg Sayings have joined the fast-growing list of Democratic papers which repudiate Goebel's efforts to overturn the result of the election.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 16.—Secretary of State Finley has received official returns from fifty counties and is tabulating them for the State Election Board. Candidates for minor State officers on both tickets fear that the returns may show the head of one ticket elected with candidates on the other ticket faring likewise.

While Goebel carried Campbell County, Burke, Republican, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, carries the same by over 1,000. Goebel managers assert that the whole Goebel ticket will win. The report to-day that Chairman Pryor of the State Election Commission would resign because of dissatisfaction over the Goebel County Commissioners is denied by Mr. Pryor.

Taylor's friends have begun a quiet canvass of the members of the Legislature, sounding them as to how they would vote on a contest if the State Election Boards should throw out Knox, Johnson, or Pulaski Counties and also the votes cast in Nelson for W. P. Instead of W. S. Taylor. It is said four Democratic members of the House and at least six Democratic Senators have been found so far who will not vote to seat Goebel.

This movement on Taylor's side is construed to indicate the opinion that Goebel will be given a certificate of election from the State Board. The story that Goebel has decided to abandon the fight and to enter a fight against Blackburn for Senator is pronounced absurd by friends of both, and is laughed at by both Goebel and Blackburn.

Gov. Bradley has the members of both parties guessing what part he will take in the event of a collision between Goebel and Taylor over the Governorship. Bradley's close friends say he will not recognize Goebel as Governor if the State Board goes behind the original returns in order to obtain for him a certificate of election. The Governor himself will not talk, but as he is in conference with Adjt. Gen. Collier almost constantly rumors of this kind are worrying the Democratic leaders.

No Governor will be inaugurated Dec. 12, the date prescribed by law. The State Election Commission has not been convened to canvass the returns. The law provides that it must meet not later than Dec. 4.

AN EXPENSIVE CAMPAIGN.

Cincinnati Republican Committee $15,000 "in the Hole."

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—The Hamilton County Republican Campaign Finance Committee is said to be more than $15,000 "in the hole" on the recent election. A call for help has been sent out, and it is probable that another assessment will be made. There are many outstanding bills. The shortage is the first in the history of Republican campaigns in Cincinnati, and is explained by the failure of many to pay the 2 per cent. assessment. Several of the candidates paid nothing, and Judge Howard Ferris conducted his own campaign. The independent Republicans, with a few exceptions, refused to contribute.

The expenses were heavy. The Roosevelt meeting cost about $7,000, and Hamilton County's share of the State campaign expenses was about $7,000. Each of the 271 executives in the county received not less than $18, making a total of nearly $5,000, and in some of the special wards, like the Fifth and Ninth, more money was put up. To this must be added the stationery bills, clerk hire, &c.

It was stated to-day that George B. Cox and other leaders of the party might make up a pool and clear the committee.

KANSAS OPPOSED TO ROBERTS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Representative Chester I. Long of Kansas, who defeated Jerry Simpson for Congress last Fall, is here and settled for the Winter. Representative Long says that Kansas is as much interested in the campaign against Representative Roberts of Utah as the State of New York, and he has received a number of petitions and protests regarding the case.

Like other Representatives in Washington, Mr. Long says he is not sure as to what course the House should follow in dealing with Mr. Roberts's case. "I am aware," said he, "that the house can expel a member if two-thirds of the members do not like the color of his hair, or for any other or no reason. I have noticed that the petitions which Mis Helen Gould is having circulated throughout Kansas call for the expulsion, and not for the unseating of Mr. Roberts."

JOSEPH AGOSTINI ASSIGNS.

A general assignment without preferences was made yesterday by Joseph Agostini of 62 Broad Street, one of the oldest general commission merchants and exporters in the city. The assignee is Augustus T. Gillender, a lawyer of 1 Nassau Street.

No statement of the assets and liabilities could be obtained. Mr. Agostini said that he was unable to give even approximate figures and that a published report that he had estimated his liabilities at $350,000 was incorrect. As to the cause of his failure he said:

"The failure is due to the continuing low price of hops during the past few years and an unusually small crop of hops in the present year on the farm of one of my largest debtors."

Mr. Agostini said that he had been advancing money year after year to hop growers in the vicinity of Cooperstown, N. Y. The amount of these advances at present is understood to be in the neighborhood of $200,000.

Mr. Agostini had been in business for over thirty-five years and at one time ranked among the largest exporters in the city, having agents and correspondents in many foreign countries. It is understood that his business had been greatly contracted within recent years. The failure was announced on the Produce and Coffee Exchanges, of both of which Mr. Agostini was a member.

QUIGG CONTROLS COMMITTEE.

Republican County Organization's Quiet Meeting—New Rules for Assembly District Management.

The storm which political weather forecasters have said is hanging over the head of President Lemuel Ely Quigg of the Republican County Committee did not break at last night's meeting, and to all outward appearances the horizon was clear of cloud. Mr. Quigg at the close of the meeting denied that there was any opposition to him in the committee and offered to bet money that no district leader has ever said that he was dissatisfied with the management of the late campaign. Mr. Quigg, it was noted, had the meeting well in hand from start to finish.

The principal business before the committee was the reception of the report of the special committee charged with the drafting of uniform rules and regulations for the government of Assembly district committees. This report, which was presented by Assemblyman Slater, was discussed at the meeting of the Executive Committee in the afternoon and prepared for submission to the full committee. With it was a resolution giving it as the sense of the committee that the rules should be adopted, and put into use so that there would be uniformity throughout the organization in the county. The rules provide for the organization of Assembly district committees in much the same form as prevails in Tammany Hall, with district Captains at the head of each election district, and suitable officers to conduct the business of the Assembly District Committee. They also provide for regular meeting days and for a uniform order of business, modeled somewhat on the rules of the County Committee. There was no opposition to or criticism of the rules, and the resolution accompanying them was unanimously adopted.

On motion of George W. Wanmaker of the Fifteenth Assembly District, the Committee on Law was directed to draft a bill to be presented to the Legislature providing for increased remuneration for election officers. In explaining his motion, Mr. Wanmaker said that election officers are underpaid, and that under the new special elections law their duties were increased to such an extent that it was difficult to get good men to serve.

President Quigg then announced the appointment of the standing committees, saying that for the present he would reserve the names of the Committee on Election Officers. It was on this latter committee that it was expected trouble would arise, but the threatened storm was averted. The committees named by President Quigg were as follows:

Law—Julius M. Mayer, Chairman; Julius H. Seymour, Job E. Hedges, Otta A. Rosalsky, C. P. Halleck, W. S. Bennett, and Charles B. Page. Public Meetings—Dr. Gustav Scholer, Chairman; L. J. Hoeninger, Richard E. Taylor, William Halpin, C. M. Jeroloman, J. C. Coleman, Philip Bloch, Adelbert H. Steele, W. S. Stephenson, John Tinsley, William C. Wilson, William C. Heche, Charles Shorgood, J. V. B. Clarkson, and Charles E. Lewis. Printing—Charles O. Maas, Chairman; Ambrose O. Neal, Joseph Murray, William C. Baxter, Charles A. Reed, E. M. Morgan, P. W. Rhinhardt, Jr., William Corbett, J. P. Oberndorfer, Frank H. Graf, Jacob Newstead, Samuel S. Koenig, Douglas Matthewson, Frank K. Koehler, and John S. Shea. Naturalization—Frank A. Sovak, Chairman; Jacob Kahn, Daniel Isola, Antonio Dalessandro, G. Hixon Wilson, P. J. Haybyrne, J. J. Hannon, Louis Hoffman, Jr., William Lickman, Terrance F. McGowan, Malcolm L. Bridgeman, Frederick P. Simpson, Ernest F. Ellert, Morris Levy, and Antonio Verderosa.

As soon as the Secretary had read the list of committees, Frederick S. Gibbs cut off all further discussion by a motion to adjourn, which was unanimously carried.

CONTEST IN FIFTEENTH DISTRICT

Defeated Republican Assembly Candidate Will Fight—Canvassing Vote.

The canvass of the vote cast at the late election proceeded with rapidity yesterday, the canvassers having completed the returns of all districts up to and including the Eighteenth. Interest centred in the Fifteenth, where the contest beween Thomas F. McManus (Rep.) and John E. Smith (Dem.) for Assembly was particularly close. The official returns made no change in the result announced from the Bureau of Elections. McManus, however, contends that he is elected, and will go into court to prevent the issuance of a certificate to his opponent.

When the returns from the Fifteenth were reached, McManus filed with the canvassers a protest, in which he declared that he believed many votes were improperly counted for Smith, and that such votes, if legally counted, would result in his election. He thereupon demanded that he be permitted to make an inspection of the results, of the tally sheets, and of the ballots attached to the original returns and marked as "void" or "for identification." This protest was referred to the Committee on Contested Returns.

A. Wells Stumf, the defeated Democratic candidate for Assembly in the Fifth District, sent word to the board that he had withdrawn his contest. The board, therefore, will issue a certificate to Dr. Nelson H. Henry, the Republican candidate.

McGARRY MAKES CHARGES.

Lively War of Words in the Kings Canvassing Board.

At the meeting of the Kings County Canvassing Board yesterday morning Alderman Lang moved to amend the resolution of Councilman Leich carried the day before, permitting a Councilman or Alderman to send his clerks to any district he might choose to canvass the votes. Alderman Byrne had tried to amend it by having the clerks remain at the tables where the Aldermen or Councilmen who had appointed them were placed by the Chair. Mr. Leich's motion was carried by a vote of 12 to 11. Alderman Lang yesterday sought to have this vote reconsidered.

"Did the man who moves that vote in the affirmative yesterday?" asked Councilman McGarry.

"He did," said Chairman Ebbets.

"There are no depths to which these men who inspired this motion would not go to obtain an advantage in this contest," said Councilman McGarry.

"You know what it means to them, and what it has meant already. They are past masters in the methods of changing things. It is never new to them. But I am surprised that Mr. Lang, a man who has the respect of the community, should lend himself to such a scheme."

At this there was much confusion and excitement.

"Mr. McGarry must not be personal in his remarks," said Chairman Ebbets, banging his desk with his gavel.

Alderman McInnes raised the point that no one had seconded the motion.

"The Chair is not here to be assailed by any Councilman or Assemblyman," said Chairman Ebbets. "Many remarks made here this morning are undignified and decidedly unparliamentary. I represent the Democratic Party of Kings County and I am going to do my duty."

"You put yourself in a position to be assailed, and are to blame for the consequences," said Councilman McGarry.

Chairman Ebbet said the motion was to facilitate business before the house.

"Your statement is absurd on the face of it," exclaimed Councilman McGarry.

"If you proceed in that way you will have your hands full before you get through."

The motion to reconsider was then carried by a vote of 18 to 9. After further discussion a motion was carried to direct the clerks of each Councilman and Alderman to go to the districts where their employers were assigned. While this motion was offered by Councilman Doyle, Councilman McGarry asked "If you want to steal the election, why don't you say so?"

"We couldn't do it if we tried," said Councilman Doyle, "and we wouldn't if we could."

Thereupon Councilman Conly asked Councilman McGarry why he got so angry over so simple a resolution. McGarry replied that Conly wore a collar big enough to choke him. Conly retorted that no man wore a more conspicuous collar and chain than McGarry did now.

Then the clerks resumed the count. The complete figures for the First Ward are: Gray, 1,305; Howe, 2,046. Both sides are claiming that the count is favoring them.

Close Assembly Vote in Queens.

The Queens County Board of Canvassers at Jamaica yesterday finished counting the vote for Assembly in the Second District. The result shows that Cale, Democrat, has 18 majority over McKnight, Republican. The soldier vote is yet to be canvassed. McKnight asserts that errors have been made, and that a recount will show that he is elected.

T. N. Hart the Republican Candidate.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—At midnight returns from the Republican municipal caucuses had been received from fourteen of the twenty-five wards in the city. The indications are that Thomas N. Hart will carry twenty-one wards, Alpheus Sanford three wards, and Alderman William Berwin one ward. Hence Mr. Hart will be nominated for Mayor with little opposition.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Henry R. Rea, Pittsburg; Hugh Crawford, Ayr, Scotland; A. A. Taylor, Camberwell, London.

ASTOR—John L. Galloway, Philadelphia; R. H. Trumbull, Chicago; E. C. Ensign, Binghamton.

BUCKINGHAM—J. A. Swan, Newport; A. Van Bergen, Paris; H. W. Stokes, Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE—Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Washington; Gen. W. W. Gordon, United States Army; Senator Stephen B. Elkins, Washington; Gen. William Ludlow, Governor of Havana.

EMPIRE—Joseph Sachs, Hartford; G. D. Stanton, New London.

ENDICOTT—Svenson Heyman, Copenhagen.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. Julius J. Estey, Brattleborough, Vt.; Capt. W. G. Randle, Chester, Penn.; D. McLean, London; S. R. Turnbull, Edinburgh; B. Ergeroff, Madras, East Indies; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; J. A. Quay, Pennsylvania; H. O. Wade, England.

GILSEY—W. B. Kibbee, Albany; Edwin De Witt, Nyack-on-Hudson; W. T. Hutchins, Vancouver, British Columbia.

GRAND—George F. Opdyke, Lakewood; James E. Miller, Sandy Hill, N. Y.; Capt. C. J. Clarke, United States Army; J. L. Chadwick, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—S. Root, London; John S. Murdock, London; Baron Cottu, Paris; Prince Kotchonboy, St. Petersburg.

HOLLAND—W. F. Hutchins, Vancouver, British Columbia; Arch Johnston, Bethlehem, Penn.; J. Murray Forbes, Boston; Cass Gilbert, St. Paul.

IMPERIAL—H. E. Mills, Syracuse; Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont.

MANHATTAN—T. P. Kingsford, Oswego; ex-Gov. C. A. Jewell, Hartford; William A. Hutchinson, London.

MARLBOROUGH—M. Andre, Belgian Consul to Manila.

MURRAY HI —W. H. Watrous, Hartford; George H. Bishop, New Haven; C. E. Ingersoll, Philadelphia; Howell T. Wood, Boston; D. N. Lockwood, Buffalo; Thomas D. Lockwood, Boston.

NETHERLAND—Alexander Steinert, Boston; Louis Leviseur, Boston; E. Tootal Broadhurst, England; Gerald France, London.

PLAZA—H. H. McMahon, Columbus, Ohio; Charles H. Babcock, Rochester; F. Remington, Chicago.

SAVOY—Judge M. S. Stover, Amsterdam, N. Y.; W. A. Lathrop, Wilkesbarre; A. F. Riddle, Montreal.

STURTEVANT—E. D. Starbuck, Saratoga; William G. Miller, Baltimore.

VENDOME—J. D. O'Neil, London.

WALDORF—Nason Hamlin, Boston; Le Roy D. Thomas, Chicago; George T. Dewey, Worcester; C. L. Moyne, Paris; J. Scott Parish, Richmeid; Caleb B. Wicks, Youngstown, Ohio; J. E. Lawton, Mattockbath, England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. B. Spooner, laces and embroideries, 2 Walker Street; G. A. Day, gloves and handkerchiefs.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. W. Guthrie, linens and white goods, 309 Broadway.

Church, A. M., Company, Troy, N. Y.; W. J. Harper, laces and ribbons, 52 Franklin Street.

Meyer, J., & Sons, Richmond, Va.; C. S. Peers, cloaks and suits, 377 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. McDonald, dress goods and silks, 43 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Lisser, A., Augusta, Ga.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Mayer, J., Wheeling, West Va.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Fidler Brothers, Providence, R. I.; L. N. Fidler, hats and caps; Hotel Marlborough.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia; G. H. Weller, blankets and linens, Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Schwab Brothers, Goldsborough, N. C.; N. Schwab, notions; Hotel Albert.

Root, L. B., Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; G. McL. Johnson, general buyer, 396 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Cator, millinery; 621 Broadway.

Smith, T., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. G. Knowles, millinery and shoes; Hotel Vendome.

Sherwood, Higgs & Co., Raleigh, N. C.; S. Higgs, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Guggenheimer, M., & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; D. Dreyfouss, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Levy, Leon, Baltimore, Md.; clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Lowman, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Lowman, tailors' trimmings and woolens; Hotel Vendome.

Silvey, John, & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Dougherty, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Lyman, R., Albany, N. Y.; piece goods; Hotel Albert.

Flint

SOCIETY AT THE GARDEN

Brilliant Show in the Boxes, and a Great Throng Present.

A FORTUNE IN THE COSTUMES

Women Clothed in Almost Barbaric Splendor, but New Beauties Lacking This Season.

Society blazed and blossomed and quite eclipsed its own brilliancy for the week at the Horse Show last night. A jam is the only word that seems exactly to describe the condition of affairs at about 9:30, when the show was at its height. The boxes were crowded with wearers of the most gorgeous things in the way of costumes possible to create until the modiste reaches that undress stage of femininity which at the opera or on the dancing floor is denominated, either through courtesy or whimsicality, "full dress." There was more dress visible at the Horse Show than is usual at the opera, for the undress of full dress is not considered de rigeur during Horse Show week.

Occasionally, but far from frequently, there was a pretty face in the boxes. But it was no beauty show. It was the rule that the really handsome of the women were in the arena or balcony seats or on the promenade. Had this thing that society makes its particular "fad" for one week in the year been a beauty show instead of a Horse Show the blue ribbons that would have been awarded to the feminine occupants of the boxes would have been so few that it would have been like hunting for the proverbial needle in the haymow to find them. If rosettes had been awarded for gowns, per contra, the box holders would have captured about all of the ribbons—blue, red, yellow, and white.

The absence of any particular beauty among the fashionable women has been remarked at every afternoon and evening parade. There has been no promising young "bud," with one exception, who has been seen this season to create any such furor as did Mrs. Clarence Mackay or Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer or Mrs. William P. Thompson in the years when they were débutantes and the idols before which all the young beaux worshipped at the show. The beauties of the present show are the young matrons, and of these Boston and Philadelphia particularly the latter, furnish their full share.

COSTUMES NEVER EQUALED.

But if beauty of face was somewhat lacking, it was compensated for by the beauty of figure, which was generally remarked, and by the wealth of costuming which, say the experts, has never before been equaled, at least so far as costliness goes. Wraps are heavy, with costly furs and expensive laces and embroideries. Costumes are of richest velvets, most costly weaves of silks and satins, with something approaching royal and barbaric splendor in the trimmings.

But these, generally sombre in color, do not show so plainly as in the past, when there was the glitter of pearls and the precious metals then so lavishly used for trimmings. Most every box had a modest fortune represented when wraps and gowns were displayed by the occupants on their arrival at the Garden after the dinner hour. It is a very costly standard that has been set for the fashion of the year, and a continued season of prosperity will be necessary for the husbands and fathers who have to pay for it all.

What has been said of the evening display will apply equally well to that of the afternoon. At 5 o'clock, when the Garden held a larger number of people than had been present at any previous time of the week, the costumes and accessories worn by the women literally represented $1,000,000, though the cost was considerably short of that of the evening display of the "confections" of the milliner and dressmaker, and the "creations" of jeweler and mantua maker.

A fad, for which possibly the Philadelphia set is responsible, is the plastering of a bit of black court plaster on the face. Last night several of the women wore the patches in the style of Lady Gay Spanker and Lady Teazles of the stage. The number was by no means inconsiderable, and though it did not reach the Tuxedo set it was in evidence among some of the Newport-loving contingent. Mrs. Carter of Philadelphia wore one of the patches on Wednesday night and appears to be responsible for the introduction of the very contagious lapsy of fashion.

THE EVENING SHOW TEDIOUS.

An exhibition by the mounted police brought the first crowd of the show to the upper galleries last night. They were packed while the policemen were put through their drill in very clever style by Sergt. Egan. The show brought shouts of approval from the gallery, and considerable applause from other sections of the house. But it was tiresome for an hour and a half, until it became tedious, Mr. De Bussigny taking so long in his selection of horses fit for the prizes that it was nearly 11 o'clock before the awards were made. There was then to follow a trial of green jumpers, but before this class concluded its work more than one-half the people had left the Garden and the boxes were practically empty.

The afternoon session was specially attractive on account of the number of small children present. One box, which was quite a picture in this regard, was that of Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore. There were the two exquisitly dressed children of Mrs. Frederick Allen in the front, and accompanying them was Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who made her first appearance at the Show in the afternoon, and Miss Anna Sands.

Mrs. Astor wore a pastel mauve cloth skirt and jacket with a gray hat, harmonizing in tint. Around her throat was a silver fox boa. Mrs. Allen's little boy, dressed in Scotch kilts, arose from his seat as each woman entered the box, bowed low and kissed her hand. This performance was as much enjoyed by the crowd on the walk as the show itself.

Mrs. Ogden Mills was one of the spectators in the upper box next to that which is occupied by Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer and the Tuxedo people. Mrs Mills wore dark brown and sables. Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., had brought her little boy with her. Her costume was extremely fetching. It was black and cherry, with a large flat hat of cherry, which became her piquant style of beauty extremely.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, in blue and black, and her sister-in-law Mrs. Richard Henderson, were in the Oelrichs box. Miss Swann, in blue, with an enormous hat covered with blue ostrich feathers, and Mrs. Roberts Stevens, in chinchilla and violet, with a chinchilla hat, on one side of which there was a high stalk of hyacinths, were among the Baltimore representatives. Miss Georgianna Wilmerding was in purple, with a purple toque, and Mrs. Henry Trevor wore dark gray, with a large flat black hat.

Mrs. Widener and Mrs. Willie Carter walked down Fifth Avenue with Craig Wadsworth to the Garden and occupied the Widener box. The two Philadelphia beauties wore the same costumes as on the previous day. In fact, many of the fashionable women are adopting this new mode of not appearing in many new gowns, and Mrs. Ladenburg persists in being absolutely tailor-made, with the simplest black toque. Frederick Dindale Thompson and Mrs. Harry Lehr made their Horse Show débuts yesterday afternoon.

Among the Philadelphia people were Mrs. Barclay Warburton, Miss Ella Wanamaker, and Miss Roberts. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gebhard, Mrs. George L. Rives, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse were also spectators in the afternoon.

CHANGES IN MEN'S ATTIRE.

The evening was most prolific in furs and richly embroidered gowns and fascinating frocks of black net and jet. The men even are changing somewhat in their conventional attire, and David Bishop, with his little silk bag on his wrist to hold his tiny opera glasses, and the wide black silk ribbon to which a huge monocle is attached, is picturesque enough to have been taken from an old print of the twenties. The run of "Becky Sharp" has revived the taste for satin stocks, and the white waistcoats are very ample, with three and four buttons. Many of them are made from figured linens, and the buttons are gilt and jeweled.

The "Vanity Fair" craze has also extended to the women, who are seen in the quaintest of bonnets. This fad was illustrated by an almost grotesque example by the Woman in Blue, who sat last night in one of the seats near the Gerry box and whose appearance caused such a sensation as to block the walk at various times with the crowds. She was quite stout and wore her hair in long black ringlets. A baby-blue bonnet of enormous size with a great poke was perched on top of an elaborate coiffure of the days of Waterloo, and strings of diamonds and two enormous brooches of precious stones fell over the vivid blue bodice of her gown.

Miss Morosini had also a most striking costume. The gown and jacket were of vivid iridescent automobile blue, with a hat to match, and white ostrich plumes and strings of diamonds and pearls suspended from the neck. Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., had a gray frock, silver-spangled, and a bonnet of gauze resembling butterflies' wings, and covered with silver sequins. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs had with her Mrs. Henderson, her sister-in-law, who wore a red and cream gown, with a straw hat trimmed in red. Mrs. Gerry and her two daughters were in their box, and Mrs. Gerry had a beautiful gown of white and black velvet. Mrs. Archie Pell was in black, with a large flat-back hat with a tall blue wing across it. Mrs. Louis Lorillard was in gray and silver. Mrs. Prescott Lawrence was in gray, as was also Mrs. John Munroe.

A beautiful young widow from Philadelphia, who was present in widow's cap and weeds, received much attention. She was surrounded all the time, and a crowd followed her around the Garden. Among the well-known people present were Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. Lee Tailer, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mrs. Frederic Benedict, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Miss Barclay, the Misses Schieffelin, Miss Parsons, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Miss Nellie Walker, Miss Church, Miss Kelt, Mrs. Arthur Dodge, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, and Miss Breese.

DAY OF THE HACKNEYS PAST.

How completely the hackney has retired into obscurity was evident by the trifling attendance and but merely passing interest taken in the judging of the three small classes in the morning. The ponies excited a vastly greater amount of attention. All of which only goes to prove what was pointed out some years ago in THE NEW YORK TIMES. It was when the hackney craze was at its height that this paper noted the utter futility of the attempt to make the hackney horse take the place of the typical American horse—the trotter. It was shown that there was a field for the hackney, if properly cultivated, that would prove useful. That was a crossing with the American trotter as a means of getting better bone, substance, action, and manners.

This plan has been tried with but partial success, because it has not gone far enough. But the showing of the hackney gave to trotting breeders a needed hint, and now in the show ring, at least, the thoroughbred trotter is no longer a wasp-waisted, weedy animal, with a gliding action, but a substantial fellow, who not only outsteps the hackney, but eclipses him in both knee and hock action, while he goes ahead when hitched to a cart instead of trotting up and down in almost the same place and making very little forward progress, as is the case with the hackney. The latter was never anything but a "fad," and a very expensive one; but he wrought a needed revolution in the type of American heavy-harness horse, and so is to be respected for the good service he has done.

Hackney types shown yesterday were away below those exhibited as recently as five years ago, and few if any of them would have taken ribbons in the days when Matchless of Londesboro, Cadet, Harthorpe Performer, Wildfire, Spoons, Elegance, and others of their class were the craze of the hour.

COL. KIP'S ROADSTERS WIN.

Of the afternoon classes that which seemed to excite most general interest was the competition for the best pair of horses hitched to a road rig. In this Col. Kip scored again, his prize winners being Water Maid and Gambrella, who have already one ribbon to their credit at this show. Willetta and Bella Bells, shown by Louis Newgass, were in prime form and easily captured the second honors.

Rather an unusual incident of the evening show was the removal from the ring of one of the exhibits in the class for harness horses. It was an animal sent in by a firm of Bull's Head dealers, and was in charge of a negro. The horse was shown to a runabout, and had barely found his place in the ring before he had an attack of blind staggers. Twice he fell on the tanbark near the Madison Avenue entrance before removal from the inclosure was ordered by the ring committee. The incident amounted to nothing in itself, unless it was a punishment to the dealers for sending their horse in the care of a manifestly reckless driver, but it served to furnish food for amusement and gossip while the crowd was awaiting the arrival of the social stars and their gowns.

DAY'S DOINGS IN THE RING.

The Hackneys Are Neglected, While Trotters, Ponies, and Jumpers Win the Crowd's Applause.

There was little rest for the judges in the show ring yesterday, for from early morning, when the first horses entered, until the evening session was at an end, the classes were sent in one after another in rapid succession. Half an hour of the morning session was given over to the horses that needed exercise, but before the midday recess no less than ten classes had been judged. The day might well have been called "Breeders' Day," for many of the classes brought out horses that are kept for breeding purposes only, and while some of these were judged for individual merit, a great many won ribbons on the strength of the appearance of their get as much as upon their own form.

While the classes were being judged the crowd did not pay particular attention to what was going on in the ring, for as a rule the horses were lined up before the judges, and were not asked to go through many paces. But if the crowd did not pay much attention to them, there were a score of men who old, and they hung close to the ring rails and watched the horses and their judges attentively. From the broad-brimmed felt hats they wore they might easily have been known to be breeders, and if appearances did not tell the tale, their comments and general conversation would surely have done so.

Several of the breeding classes were for hackneys. Some years ago the managers of the Horse Show would not have thought of having a hackney class judged in the morning, for the hackney fad was at its height then, but now when every one has tired of the hackney, for the reason that he is of no use except for cross-breeding, it did not matter much where the classes were placed on the programme. The first hackney class judged was for brood mares, and in this class Frederick C. Stevens of Attica, N. Y., who is the heaviest exhibitor of hackneys at the show, led snort of his usual success. His entries, Lady Sutton and Thalma II., were surpassed by Eben D. Jordan's brown mare, Livingston II., who is a fair representative of the Lord Derby blood. In the hackney stallion class Prince Crompton, who won the Breeders' Challenge Cup for Mr. Jordan last year, added another blue ribbon to his string.

There were a few other hackney classes disposed of before the trotters were brought out, and when the latter made their appearance interest in the ring show immediately awakened. Class 10, open to all trotting stallions with records of 2:20 or better, brought Medio, Burlingame, and Dare Devil into the ring. The last named is the apple of C. J. Hamlin's eye and the pride of Village Farm. His owner was greatly worried about him early in the week, when a bad cold threatened to develop into pneumonia. The horse worked out of his illness well enough to enter into competition, and in Class 10 he took the first prize. He is a handsome black stallion with a mark of 2:09½, and the award of the ribbon to him was well received by the spectators.

The competition for first honors in Class 12, also for trotters, was a close one, and it took the judges some time to make up their minds which candidate should get the bit of blue ribbon. There were five entries in the class, which was limited to mares or geldings, three years old, and of these the competition narrowed down between James W. Cooke's filly Areol and F. R. Bain's Hattie B. The judges finally made up their minds to place Areol first.

When the canddates for prizes in Class 49 showed in the ring there was a lot of crowding to the ringside of the grooms, for the class, which was for horses in harness, was limited to the exhibits of dealers. The dealers had been complaining that they were discriminated against by the judges in favor of the amateurs, but in this class they had matters all to themselves. Almost all of the big dealers in the city were represented, and the showing was a strong one. Charles F. Bates exhibited his old prize winners, Coxey and Whirl of the Town, and they took, respectively, first and second prizes.

The Lawson family of Boston was well represented in the pony in harness class, with which the afternoon session of the show in the ring opened, and two of the prizes went to them. As a whole, the exhibit in this class was a good one, for the showy ponies looked exceedingly well in the shafts of basket carts or other small vehicles. First prize was won by Glorious Bonnie, owned by Thomas W. and Arnold Lawson, while Gloria, owned by Miss Marion and Thomas W. Lawson, took fourth honors. Hurrah, Eben D. Jordan's entry, is a stylish little animal that steps wel, and he received the second prize.

When the afternoon crowd was at its greatest there came into the ring one of the prettiest exhibits of the show. This was Class 88, for herds of registered Shetland ponies, with the stallion of each band leading four mares. Three herds entered the competition, and their appearance in the ring was the signal for great applause. The ponies were in the ring for a long time, while the judges were examining them, and this gave the spectators an opportunity to look them over. The herd headed by Montreal, a skewbald, owned by T. L. Watt, was chosen as the winner.

Another pony class followed this and wound up the afternoon's programme, but the stallions in this class, who were shown with three of their get, were much larger than those in the previous class. Shetlands were barred. Eclipse, a handsome brown, owned by Richard F. Carman, owed his victory in this class as much to the appearance of Jack, Jill, and Little Bo-Peep, the three of his get that followed him, as he did to his own splendid conformation. The Arabian half-breed Kasim, who inherited his gray color from his grandsire, Leopard, who was one of the pair presented to Gen. Grant by the Khedive of Egypt, took second prize.

The hunters in the evening show put up an exhibition that brought forth the applause of the crowd. Inca, Alfred B. Maclay's bay mare, cleared all of the fences without hitting a rail, and her performance, coupled with her splendid conformation, easily gave her the blue ribbon.

Acrobat and My Fellow, both Canadians and both splendid jumpers, won respectively second and third prizes. Both of them outpointed Inca in performance over the fences, but she beat them on conformation.

AWARDS OF HORSE SHOW JUDGES.

Winning Animals and Owners in the Classes Shown Yesterday.

The following awards were made yesterday by the Horse Show judges:

CLASS 29.—For hackney mares, three years old or over, 14 hands and under 15 hands; certified to be in foal or to have produced a foal in 1899; to be shown in hand or at the side of a saddle horse. First prize, $150, won by Eben D. Jordan's Elegance II., br. m., 14.2½ hands, 9 years, by Lord Derby III.-Peg; second prize, $75, won by F. G. Bourne's Miss Glen, ch. m., 14.2½ hands, 5 years, by Glendale-Real Kit; third prize, $35, won by Frederick C. Stevens's Thalma II., ch. m., 14.3¼ hands, 3 years, by Fandango-Thalma; highly commended, same owner's Sutton Lily, ch. m., 14.3¾ hands, 3 years.

CLASS 24.—For hackney stallions three years old and over, 14 hands and under 15 hands; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.—First prize, $150, won by the Gerkendale Stock Farm's Brandon, ch. s., 14.3½ hands, 4 years, by Cadet-Swedish Girl; second prize, $75, won by F. G. Bourne's Starlight, br. s., 14.2½ hands, 6 years, by Glendale-Czarevna.

CLASS 23.—For hackney stallions, three years old or over, 15 hands and under 15.2 hands; to be shown in hand, or by the side of a saddle horse—First prize, $200, won by Eben D. Jordan's Prince Compton, ch. s., 3 years, by Donegall-Princess; second prize, $100, won by A. J. Cassatt's Chesterbrook, h. s., 15.1½ hands, 3 years, by Cadet-Freedom, by Lord Derby II.; third prize, $50, won by the Glendower Stock Farm's Glendower, ch. s., 15.1 hands, 4 years, by Dr. Parke-Pepita.

CLASS 9.—For trotting brood mares, to be shown with two of their produce; to be judged by their individuality, the pedigree and producing qualities of the dam, and the show ring qualities of the progeny.—First prize, $200, won by the Village Farm's Belle Hamlin, br. m., 15.3 hands, 18 years, by Almont, Jr.-Toy, by Hamlin Patchen; second prize, $100, won by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy's Amanda, b. m., 15.3 hands, 12 years, by Electioneer-Lady Amanda, by Hurrah; third prize, $50, won by H. Bain's Pansy, blk. m., 15.1 hands, 18 years, by Berlin-Lady Hubbard, by Benica Boy.

CLASS 10.—Racing class of trotters, to be shown in harness; open to all stallions having a record of 2:20 or better; to be judged by their pedigree, individuality, and racing qualities, as shown by performance.—First prize, $200, won by the Village Farm's Dare Devil, 2:09½, blk. s., 15.3½ hands, 6 years, by Mambrino King-Mercedes, by Chimes; second prize, $100, won by H. R. Murray's Medio, b. s., 16 hands, 9 years, by Pilot Medium-Lady Epicure, by Epicure; third prize, $50, won by Mrs. Conrad H. Kohsel's Burlingame, br. s., 15.2 hands, 8 years, by Guy Wilkes-Sable, by The Moor.

CLASS 12.—For trotting mares or geldings three years old and under four; to be shown in harness.—First prize, $150, won by James McCooke's Areol, b. f., 15.0½ hands, 3 years, by Dexter Prince-Marionette, by Palo Alto, driven by Mr. Turner; second prize, $75, won by E. C. Vall and F. R. Bain's Hattie B., br. f., 15.2½ hands, 3 years, by Director-Alice Wilkes, by Pavonia Wilkes, driven by Mr. McIntyre; third prize, $35, won by H. N. Bain's Mery Emma Lee, blk. m., 15.2¾ hands, 3 years, by Monterey-Addie Lee II., by Electioneer, driven by the owner; highly commended, A. J. Peacock's Prompter, blk. g., 15.1¾ hands, 3 years, by Decora-Sleepy Jennie, by Long Island Jackson, driven by the owner.

CLASS 40.—Open to dealers only; for harness horses under 14.3 hands, and not exceeding 15.2 hands, to be shown to an appropriate vehicle.—First prize, $150, won by Charles F. Bates's Coxey, b. g., 15.1 hands, 10 years, driven by Harry Graham; second prize, $75, won by the same owner's Whirl of the Town, b. g., 14.3½ hands, 8 years, driven by Mr. Pratt; third prize, $35, won by George D. King & Son's Norwich Girl, br. m., 15 hands, 7 years, driven by John Spratley; highly commended, Strauss & Hexter's Regina, blk. m., 15.1¾ hands, 6 years, driven by Mr. Hexter.

CLASS 61.—For Shetland ponies not exceeding 46 inches, 3 years old or over; to be shown in harness.—First prize, $80, won by William J. Sampson's Jessie, sk. m., 44 inches, 7 years, driven by Master Hesson; second prize, $40, won by Thomas L. Watt, Jr.'s, Monte Carlo, sk. s., 42½ inches, 10 years, by Montreal-Princess, driven by Master Hewitt; third prize, $20, won by T. L. Watt's Montreal, sk. s., 43¼ inches, 19 years, driven by Master Hewitt; highly commended, Thomas L. Watt, Jr.'s, Sly Dance, b. m., 39 inches, 5 years, driven by Miss Nana Watt.

CLASS 85.—For pony brood mares other than Shetlands, not exceeding 13 hands, in foal or with foal at foot.—First prize, $80, won by the Gerkendale Stock Farm's Jennie, blk. m., 12.2 hands, aged; second prize, $40, won by P. A. B. Widener, Jr.'s, Vixen, br. m., 12.3 hands, 6 years, by Sir Gibble-Jennie; third prize, $20, won by Theodore E. Patterson's Meritje, b. m., 12.3 hands, 6 years; highly commended, William J. Sampson's Pilgrim, br. m., 11.3 hands, 10 years.

CLASS 85.—For pony stallions, three years old or over, not exceeding 12.1 hands.—First prize, $100, won by William J. Sampson's Hazeldean Major, b. s., 11.2 hands, 9 years; second prize, $50, won by the same owner's Pickaninny, blk. s., 11.3¼ hands, 10 years; third prize, $25, won by William J. Tatterall's Chorley Burgess, Jr., b. s., 11.2 hands, 7 years; highly commended, Mrs. M. B. Fuller's Montreal, b. s., 10.1 hands, 7 years.

CLASS 65.—For ponies in harness, above 13 hands, and not exceeding 14.1 hands, three years old or over.—First prize, $80, won by Thomas W. and Arnold Lawson's Glorious Bonnie, br. s., 14 hands, 7 years; driven by Mr. Kelley; second prize, $40, won by Eben D. Jordan's Hurrah, br. g., 14.1 hands, 8 years, driven by G. Wilson; third prize, $20, won by the Woodford Farm's br. g., 14.1 hands, 7 years, driven by J. Donnelly; highly commended, Miss Marion and Thomas W. Lawson's Gloria, ch. m., 14 hands, 3 years, driven by Mr. McCue.

CLASS 69.—For saddle horses, over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands, three years old or over, up to carrying 160 pounds.—First prize, $150, won by James G. Marshall's The Laird, 15.1¾ hands, 6 years, ridden by Mr. McGibbon; second prize, $75, won by Harry T. Peters's Lady Leona, blk. m., 15.1¼ hands, 7 years, ridden by the owner; third prize, $35, won by Mrs. Frank W. Sturges's Brushwood Boy, blk. g., 15.1 hands, 7 years, ridden by Elmer Railey; highly commended, Eben D. Jordan's Alert, ch. g., 15 hands, 7 years, ridden by Mrs. Wilson.

CLASS 16.—For pairs of roadsters and best-appointed road rigs, the following scale of points to govern the judging: Harness, 70 per cent.; general appointments, including wagons, harness, robes, blankets, whips, style, &c., 30 per cent.; speed not essential.—First prize, $250, won by Col. Lawrence Kip's Water Maid, b. m., 15.2½ hands, 7 years, by Waterloo-Michigan Mattie, by Pilot Medium, and Gambrella, b. m., 15.2 hands, 5 years, by Gambrel-Nellie Mc, by Blue Vein, driven by Mr. Snyder; second prize, $125, won by Tichenor & Co.'s, Willetta, b. m., 15.2 hands, 6 years, by Red Wilkes-Alma, by Wedgewood, and Bella Bells, b. m., 15.2 hands, 7 years, by Bow Bells-Fantasma, by Red Wilkes, driven by Mr. Newgass; third prize, $60, won by William M. V. Hoffman's May K., b. m., 15.1½ hands, 9 years, by Walkill, and Sparklet, b. m., 15.1½ hands, 8 years, by Sprague Golddust, driven by the owner; highly commended, Col. Lawrence Kip's Melody, b. m., 15.2½ hands, 6 years, by Ponchlon, dam by William M. Ryskdyk, and Harmony, b. m., 15.2 hands, 6 years, by Gambrel-Lady Van, by Pascarel, driven by Mr. Stevens.

CLASS 53.—For tandems, the wheeler to have conformation, substance, quality, and action; the leader to be a showy, well-bred, all-around actor with good manners; neither horse to exceed 14.3 hands.—First prize, $100, won by Thomas W. and Arnold Lawson's Glorious Connie, b. g., 14.1¼ hands, 5 years, and Glorious Bonnie, br. s., 14 hands, 7 years, driven by Mr. Kelly; second prize, $50, won by Eben D. Jordan's Elegance II., br. m., 14.2½ hands, 9 years, and Hurrah, br. g., 14.1 hands, 8 years, driven by Mr. Wilson; third prize, $25, won by T. M. Hilliard's Miss Flash, br. m., 14.3 hands, 5 years, and Her Sister, br. m., 14.3 hands, 6 years, driven by Aurel Batonyi; highly commended, F. G. Bourne's Miss Glen, ch. m., 14.2½ hands, 5 years, and Jennie Neil, br. m., 14.2½ hands, 4 years, driven by Mr. Mair.

CLASS 48.—For pairs of horses to be shown before a victoria or cabriolet, the horses to count 50 per cent., the carriages 25, harness 15, liveries 10; horses to have good manners, stand quietly, and back well.—First prize, $200, won by Charles F. Bates's Hi, b. g., 15.3 hands, 8 years, and High Tide, b. g., 15.3 hands, 8 years, driven by Sater; second prize, $100, won by Albert C. Bostwick's Lord Chesterfield, b. g., 15.3 hands, and Lord Beresford, b. g., 15.3 hands, driven by Pollard; third prize, $50, won by Thomas McLawson's Glorious Douglass, b. g., 16.1 hands, 5 years, and Glorious Youth, 16.1 hands, 7 years, driven by Kelly; highly commended, J. Robinson Beard's Pride, b. g., 15.1¾ hands, 8 years, and Prejudice, b. m., 15.1¾ hands, 6 years, driven by Cullen.

CLASS 96.—For green hunters, (light weight,) up to carrying under 165 pounds to hounds; conformation and quality to count 50 per cent.; performance over fences to count 50 per cent.—First prize, $150, won by J. W. and H. V. Colt, Jr's, Sun Dance, ch. g., 15.3 hands, 4 years, ridden by J. Flynn; second prize, $75, won by Samuel Willets's Suzette, g. m., 15.2 hands, 6 years, ridden by Mr. Davy; third prize, $35, won by Adam Beck's My Fellow, ch. g., 15.3 hands, 5 years, ridden by W. Wilson; highly commended, F. Ambrose Clark's Red Oak, b. g., 15.2 hands, 8 years, ridden by W. Wilson.

CLASS 88.—For herds of registered Shetland ponies, consisting of one stallion and four mares, in foal or with foal at foot, all to be owned by one exhibitor.—First prize, $150, won by Thomas L. Watt's stallion Montreal, with mares Bess, Primrose, Patterson's Jewel, and Glayds; second prize, $75, won by Mrs. M. B. Fuller's stallion Montreal II., with mares Fannie, Angelico, Miss Prim, and Wednesday; third prize, $35, won by Mrs. S. A. Cruikshank's stallion Nimrod, with mares Dollie, Dottie, Patty, and Queenie.

CLASS 82.—For pony stallions (other than Shetlands,) not exceeding 14.1 hands, to be shown in hand with three of their get.—First prize, $150, won by Richard F. Carman's Eclipse, br. s., 13.3½ hands, with Jack, Jill, and Little Bo Peep; second prize, $75, won by R. Huntington's Dilham Prime Minister, br. s., 14.1 hands, 8 years, with Nesor Stratford, and Maritje filly; third prize, $35, won by Thomas L. Watt, Jr.'s, Mar, blk. s., 12.0½ hands, 12 years, with Venus, Diana, and Jupiter.

CLASS 35.—For horses in harness, light and medium weight; horses to be over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands; should have conformation, quality, style, all-around action, and be able to go a good pace; to be shown to a light two or four-wheeled vehicle.—First prize, $150, won by H. C. Hoskier's Lord Brilliant, ch. g., 14.3½ hands, 8 years, driven by Aurel Batonyi; second prize, $75, won by F. G. Bourne's Starlight, br. s., 14.2½ hands, 6 years, driven by Mr. Mair; third prize, $35, won by Eben D. Jordan's Tomboddy, b. g., 14.3¾ hands, 7 years, driven by Mr. Hamlin; highly recommended, Thomas W. and Arnold Lawson's Glorious Connie, b. g., 14.1¼ hands, 5 years, driven by Mr. Kelly.

CLASS 103.—For the best, and best-trained police horse, to be ridden by officers; appointments and uniforms also to be considered.—First prize, $200 in cash or plate, won by Patrolman F. F. Baldwin's Harry, b. g., 16 hands, 9 years, Twenty-seventh Precinct; second prize, $100, won by Patrolman T. J. Howard's General Merritt, b. g., 16 hands, 7 years, Twenty-seventh Precinct; third prize, $50, won by Patrolman C. W. Sturges's Magnus, b. g., 16 hands, 7 years, Thirty-fourth Precinct; highly recommended, Patrolman A. W. McKean's Drew, b. g., 15.3 hands, 8 years, Thirty-third Precinct.

CLASS 95.—For green hunters, middle weight, up to carrying between 160 and 180 pounds; conformation and quality to count 50 per cent.; performance over fences, 50 per cent—First prize, $200, won by Alfred B. Maclay's Inca, b. m., 16.2 hands, 4 years; second prize, $100, won by J. W. and H. V. Colt, Jr.'s, Acrobat, b. g., 16.1 hands, 5 years; third prize, $50, won by George Pepper's My Fellow, b. g., 16 hands, 5 years.

The Programme for To-day.

10:20 A. M.—Judging five hackney yearling stallions, Class 24.

10:45 A. M.—Judging four hackney three-year-old stallions, Class 22.

11 A. M.—Judging three hackney mares for the championship, Class 20.

11:15 A. M.—Judging two hackney stallions and three of their get, Class 21.

11:30 A. M.—Judging hackney stallions for the Challenge Cup, Class 19.

11:55 A. M.—Judging fifteen horses, trotting or partly trotting bred, Class 114.

12:40 P. M.—Judging eleven ponies under saddle, Class 76.

2 P. M.—Judging thirty-two horses in harness that have never taken a ribbon at any of the association's previous shows, Novice Class 107.

2:50 P. M.—Judging fifteen pairs of horses shown before broughams; appointments to count, Class 47.

3:20 P. M.—Judging trotting stallions for the championship, Class 2.

3:40 P. M.—Judging six road teams, Class 59.

4:10 P. M.—Judging two road coaches and appointments, and the quickest change of teams made in the ring; appointments to count 50 per cent., the completeness and speed of change 50 per cent., Class 60.

4:25 P. M.—Judging twenty-eight ladies' saddle horses, ladies to ride, Class 72.

5 P. M.—Judging fourteen qualified hunters, (Corinthian Class,) Class 97.

5:45 P. M.—Judging eleven pairs of harness horses, Class 36.

8:30 P. M.—Parade of prize winners.

8:50 P. M.—Judging twelve cab horses and licensed hansom cabs as let for hire, Class 34.

9:10 P. M.—Judging sixteen pairs of horses to be shown before a demi-mail, spide., or stanhope phaeton; horses and appointments to count, Class 111.

9:40 P. M.—Judging those horses selected to compete for the high jump, Class 101.

COL. GARDINER'S ANSWER READY

District Attorney Gardiner announced yesterday that he would forward to Gov. Roosevelt to-day his formal answer to the charges filed against him with the Governor by members of the City Club.

Since the receipt of the copy of the charges Col. Gardiner and two of his assistants have been busily engaged in looking over them and preparing the answers. This has been a difficult task, as there are two thousand specifications in the charges.

Confidence is expressed at the District Attorney's office that the answers will fully satisfy the Governor that the office has been conducted in an exceptionally satisfactory manner, and that in every case where action has been taken which outsiders might take exception to such action has invariably been taken under the directions of the various Judges.

Col. Gardiner declined yesterday to make any statement previous to the receipt of his formal answer by the Governor.

While Col. Gardiner and his assistants have been preparing the answer to the charges the members of the City Club have been just as diligently engaged in gathering evidence which they claim will completely substantiate their charges at the hearing to be given them by Gov. Roosevelt

New Schedule to the South and Southwest.

The Washington and Chattanooga Limited will, commencing November 19th, leave New York daily 3:25 P. M., Philadelphia, 6:05 P. M. Apply to any Pennsylvania R. R. ticket office or to the Norfolk & Western Ry., 398 Broadway, N. Y. Absolutely the shortest and best route to Chattanooga, Birmingham, New Orleans, Memphis, and all Texas points. Excursion tickets to New Orleans, Texas, California, and Mexico now on sale. —Adv.

Allsopp's English Ale and Stout

BOTTLED BY THE BREWERS.

FOR SALE BY
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
PARK & TILFORD,
E. C. HAZARD & CO.,
J. G. POWERS & CO.,
AND OTHER LEADING DEALERS.

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(Registered.)
Made from the choicest Skins, in a great variety of colors, for Dress, Semi-dress and Street wear.
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ARTISTICALLY and MUSICALLY PERFECT.
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FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS
33 Union Square—West.
Between 16th and 17th Streets, New York

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

AGAINST STATE POLICE.

Important Conference of Senator Platt and Chairman Odell—Reports of the Governor's Attitude.

Congressman B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the State Republican Committee, went to Albany yesterday morning and spent the greater part of the day in conference with Gov. Roosevelt. When he returned to the city last night Mr. Odell declared that his conference was on general lines and that he had not talked over possible police legislation or charter amendments with the Governor. The talk, he admitted, was preparatory to the Governor's visit to this city next week, but he would not say what matters were discussed.

Immediately after Mr. Odell's return to the Fifth Avenue Hotel there was a long conference in Senator Platt's room, in which the State Chairman, Frank H. Platt; Senators Higgins and Stranahan, and Assemblyman Allds took part. These three members of the Legislature are the principal Republican members of the Joint Legislative Committee on Taxation, and their presence in the conference gave rise to the report that the matter under discussion was a radical revision of the State tax laws. The committee intends to resume its sessions shortly, it was said, and its members were anxious to learn the desires of the organization before preparing the report which they will submit to the Legislature.

Police legislation, specially the desirability of reviving the State Constabulary bill, was also discussed in a general way, one of the conferrees said, but no decision was reached, as much will depend on the next week's conference between Senator Platt and Gov. Roosevelt. The Governor, one of his friends said last night, has experienced a change of heart in relation to the establishment of a State Constabulary, and has about concluded that the plan, as outlined in last session's bill, is impracticable, though last Winter he favored it.

The Governor, it was said last night, will come to the city on Tuesday, and will breakfast with the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer and other City Club members, who are interested in the charges against District Attorney Gardiner. In the evening he will attend the Chamber of Commerce dinner, and the following day he will breakfast with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell, returning to Albany the same evening.

Frank Moss, the counsel to the Committee, also returned from Albany last evening, after a brief talk with the Governor. Mr. Moss declined to discuss his visit, but said that it was his custom to call on the Governor whenever he was at the capital. His trip, he said, was on business.

SUES FOR A SPOILED CAREER.

Candidate for the Priesthood, the Victim of an Alleged Slander, Demands $20,000 Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 16.—John Miller, son of William A. Miller, a wealthy wholesale liquor dealer of Park Square, Boston, is named as defendant in a suit for $20,000 damages for alleged defamation of character, which has been begun by George E. Rose of Bayonne, who until recently was a prefect and seminarian at Seton Hall College. Because of Miller's charges, Rose says he was dismissed from the college, and his intended career as a priest was ruined. It is in the hope of vindication and restoration to his position in the seminary that he has begun suit.

As Miller is not a resident of New Jersey, a capias has been given to the Sheriff for the young man's arrest. He will be arrested to-morrow at the college, and bail has been fixed at $5,000 to insure his appearance in court when the case is tried. Miller, who is seventeen years old, is a student in Seton Hall College, where Rose was studying for the priesthood. In the ordinary course of events the latter would have been ordained next June.

Rose, in addition to being a student, was an assistant instructor in the college, and was in charge of the class to which Miller, who is in his first college year, belonged. The boy was disciplined by Rose, and for revenge, according to the latter, concocted charges of immorality against his instructor. The matter was brought to the attention of Bishop Wigger, and after a hearing he decided that Rose was guilty, and dismissed him from the seminary in disgrace. The hearing given him, Rose alleges, was not an adequate one, and he did not have a fair chance to prove his innocence of the charges. Bishop Wigger has refused the prefect's repeated applications to have the case reopened.

Bishop Wigger and President John A. Stafford of the college refused to-day to discuss the case. Students who were interviewed spoke in favor of Rose.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN M

WANAMAKER'S. WANAMAKER'S. WANAMAKER'S.

Clothing for Boys Big and Little

MAY we take it as the text for to-day's talk? It fairly represents the helpfulness of this aggregation of stores.

Clothing is our hobby—tailoring. That accounts for the quickgained leadership of our women's tailoring business. But tailoring started for men—and as men's clothiers the Wanamaker standard is high.

It is harder to clothe little folks than grown folks, because the tendency has always been to charge higher rates for work on children's garments—not one tailor in ten wants to make them at all. But that is overcome here—and we clothe boys as carefully as we clothe men—and in more correct styles than one store in a hundred gives.

Withal, prices are fair—even low. And every boy's suit we sell is of strictly all-wool fabric, and all the sewing is done with silk. This all counts in the service-giving.

Judge the store-ful by these—

Double-breasted Jacket Suits for ages 6 to 16. Fancy cheviot. Two pairs of trousers with each suit. $3.85.

Some of blue cheviot, same price.

Finer (all we've told of have two pairs of trousers), $5. These for boys of 8 to 16.

The double-breasted Suits of brown-and-white-mixed fabrics, are pretty and very strong. $3.50 a suit. No extra trousers. 8 to 16 yrs. $3.50.

Top Coats, frieze, rather stylish, for boys of 4 to 16, at $4.50.

Others, of frieze—Oxford gray and blue. $5.

The very finest Overcoats are the Surtout at $12 and $14, and a new style—modeled after our best coats for men—with loose back and perpendicular pocket, at $12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Tailored Suits

The tailored suit is more than it used to be. There are the rigorously plain ones, of course—most of that kind; but once in a while the prosy expert catches an inspiration and the tailored suit is a poem of dress. For instance—

This light gray broadcloth suit. The jacket is double-breasted. It is made of two thicknesses of silk, over which the broadcloth was drawn, and stitched to form beautiful designs. Then the cloth between the rows of stitching was cut out—result, a magnificent effect in applique. The skirt has applique panel in same designs. $75.

Here is a suit of black broadcloth. The jacket is jaunty in cut but rather plain in finish—would be very plain, but for the corded revers of white silk, and these are edged with velvet. The jacket is lined with fancy silk. The skirt is in tunic style, the supposedly-under skirt, which protrudes as a flounce, is of black velvet. Full silk lined. $60.

We are clearing out the last twos and threes of $18 to $26 suits at $15. And of $30 to $36 suits at $25. Just a few.

Second floor.

French Toys and Fine Dolls

The French are painstaking folks. Look at these Christmas playthings! This doll's linen closet is as complete as mother's. These French things are more costly than the German—but you'll like them, and of the finest we brought over just one piece of a kind. New, to say the least. Several cases full, in the central aisle (main floor) and a Broadway window holds many other pieces.

The Tenth street aisle is filled to-day with the finest Dressed Dolls. We clothed many of these ourselves. Pretty work and fine.

The Christmas selling is starting earlier than ever—and sensible move it is. There's less scurrying now—one can shop leisurely. Of the finer things we shall be sold out long before Christmas Eve.

The Basement Toy Store is a veritable fairyland.

Eiderdown Robes When a wrapper is made of eiderdown and tricked off with silk frogs and other touches of prettiness, itis called a robe. Prettier than usual—these newest ones—and sensibly liberal in cut and finish.

A word of one or two may fairly hint of them all—

At $3—Robes of eiderdown, solid colors, fitted back, full front closing with frogs and silk ribbon; edges crocheted with zephyr.

At $3.75—Robes of striped eiderdown; fitted back loose front, large sailor collar bound with satin; frogs in front, ribbon at neck.

Others at $4.75, $8, $10 and $13.50.

And Eiderdown Sacques at 75c, $1, $1.25, $2.25, $2.75, $3.25 and $3.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Toilet Pieces Separate or in sets. Sterling silver, porcelain, celluloid and heavy plate. Good for holiday gifts—and that's a word to the wise. Pretty, new,—some especial beauties for children—and all low-priced for what they are. Read:

Sterling Silver Sets—5 pieces, $11.75 to $45.

Celluloid Sets—$2.75 to $10.

Porcelain Sets—$1 to $9.

Sterling Silver Pieces—Hair Brushes, $2.50 to $5; Combs, 40c to $1; Mirrors, $3.50 to $10; Cloth Brushes, $2 to $4.25; Hat Brushes, $1.25 to $2.75; Bonnet Brushes, 85c.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Black Dress Goods Reduced! Some of the finest fabrics are fairly classed as "novelties." Now, such things must surely be sold before the season is far gone There were so many new things that many failed to get front-row position. Maybe you never saw these. You shall to-day—and to hurry matters we have clipped fifty cents to a dollar a yard from the pieces—

At $5, reduced from $6—French velvet chenille silk-and-wool Crepons.

At $3.50, reduced from $4.75—French velvet chenille polka-dot Crepe.

At $3, reduced from $3.50—French velvet chenille polka-dot Granite.

At $3, reduced from $3.50—French velvet chenille crepon striped Bedford Cords.

At $2.25, reduced from $2.75—French velvet chenille crepon striped Bedford Cords.

At $2, reduced from $2.75—English mohair figured Crepons in bright blister designs.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Handkerchiefs A Belfast linen merchant said recently that we gave the biggest orders of any American retailer who went to Ireland. These orders are for plain hemstitched handerkerchiefs. Then we go to Switzerland for many fancier sorts, and to France for the finest of all.

Nobody seems to know just why—but the biggest part of the handkerchief selling is done at holiday times. To be sure, handkerchiefs make acceptable gifts—we help toward that by delivering half dozens in pretty boxes.

What's the charm of buying at Wanamaker's? This—every handkerchief we sell is of pure linen, unless it's silk. The buying is safe.

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—All linen.
Hemstitched, $1 a dozen.
Hemstitched and initialed, $1.50 a dozen.
Hemstitched and initialed, 3 styles, $3 doz.

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—All linen.
Hemstitched, $1 a dozen.
Hemstitched and initialed, $1 a dozen.
Hemstitched and embroidered, $1.50 a doz.
Children's Handkerchiefs, all linen—Fancy patterns in pretty boxes; box of three, 25c.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Children's Coats and Dresses Reduced! That is, these are to be sold a third cheaper than we've been selling these same styles.

It is the maker's sample line—kept as carefully as eggs, to tempt the eyes of buyers from other cities. A good, safe saving.

Short Coats, for ages 6 months to 4 years; cream, light colorings and dark. Regularly $6.50 to $35. These, $4 to $20.

Long Cloaks, cashmere, bedford cord and fancy weaves. Regularly $2 to $28. These, $1.25 to $15.

Sweet little Dresses, regularly $7.50 to $18. These, $4 to $10.

It is an interesting lot—but limited in quantity.

Second floor.

Very Fine Outing Hats
AT HALF PRICES AND LESS.

America has commenced to send fashions to Europe. We prophesied it a few years ago—the fulfilment came sooner than we thought. Even the Paris women take kindly to America's simple, pretty styles and they are adopting our slang word "smart" to take the place of "chic."

One of the chief makers of Outing Hats is getting many London customers—London is even fonder of these pretty felt hats than you are, which is saying a good deal. Well, we have this maker's sample line. We have sold these same styles all Fall at prices running from $6 to $12. To-day, the hundred samples at $2.50 to $5.

Wish we had enough for all comers. Our congratulations now to those who share of the lot.

Second Floor, Broadway and Tenth.

FIFTH FLOOR BARGAIN STORE NEWS
Fifty Sewing Machines at $12.75

Do you know the Wanamaker Sewing Machine? We believe it equal in good points to any machine made—it costs you about half the price of the machines sold by agents. But the "half too much" is waste—so far as you are concerned. Well, we sell the Wanamaker machine, neatly cased, at $18 ($35 for the fine cabinet case—same works). To-day, we have fifty **Metropolitan Machines**, practically equal to the Wanamaker, to sell at $12.75. It's a queer happening. Good works, full attachments, three-drawer oak case. The regular machines are sold in the Basement—these fifty special machines in the Fifth-floor Bargain Store.

Silks and Satins

Most of the lots that comprised this offering a day or two ago are gone. There are two particularly good bargains here still. Perhaps enough for all day, but don't depend on that. There are rich crinkly corded silks, good colorings, 65c yd., instead of $1.10. Corded satins, in various solid colors, at 75c yd., though $1.35 would be fair.

Silver Brushes and Combs

These are a trifle smaller than the ordinary—misses' brushes and combs. The prices are very much smaller than regularly. $1.25 for brush and comb. The former with beautiful sterling back, beaded and scroll design; the top of comb also of silver. $1.75 would be only a moderate price.

Paper Weights

Novelties, 25c each. Values, 35c to 50c.

Women's Gloves

Of fine lambskin; in tan, mode, brown, oxblood, white and black. Each shade with embroidered seams of self-color or black. 50c a pair. They would be a good value if marked 75c.

Fur Neck Pieces

Of sable, lynx, mink, raccoon—many styles, all the newest—at $5 to $10. We can't buy them in the markets to-day at prices so low.

Doilies

Seven cents each! But don't condemn them because priced so low. They are considered very reasonable generally at 12½c. They are shown in numerous pretty patterns. Irish linen, but the hand-drawn work and hemstitching are Japanese. 66x in. 7c each; 80c doz.

More Good News of Shoes

Shoe bargains. Look at it this way—for our two stores we need to gather more shoes than are bought by any other retail firm in the world. Consequently our business is most valuable to those who have shoes or leather to sell—for we buy leather in many cases and have the shoes produced to our exacting ideals. Well, first and last, a manufacturer is fortunate if he loses money on only ten per cent. of his product, We are fortunate if our stocks sell out so evenly that we need lose only on five or eight per cent. What does it signify? This, that our position in the markets and our own straightening of stocks, give us at least one-sixth of the shoes we handle to pass on to you at less than their worth—often at half their worth. We never yet bought "bargain" shoes—we will not—you can't tell a $3 shoe from a $4 one by the shine: nobody can—we shall not deceive you by polish and glitter. Shoe bargains and bargain shoes are very different.

These fine values to-day—

Another and the last shipment of Men's $3.50 Shoes to sell at $2.30. Just twelve hundred pairs. Regular winter-weight; fine styles; mostly leather lined.

Men's $1.50 Slippers at 90c—leather, black and russet. All right for holiday giving.

Women's Felt Shoes—the Alfred Dolge—Romeo style, fur trimmed, $1.

Children's $1.50 Shoes at 75c. Sizes 8½ to 2. Good stout black kidskin; firm solid soles; spring heels. Fourteen hundred and thirty-six pairs.

Boys' Shoes at 80c—sizes 9 to 13½—spring heels, but heavy broad soles. Larger sizes, 13 to 5½, at $1.

In the Fifth Floor Bargain Store.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WARSHIP AND HER MAKER

Naval Architects Discuss Reform in Her Construction.

ON WATER TUBE BOILERS

Mr. Melville Says Santiago Showed Their Necessity—Mr. Hyslop on Launching Life Boats.

The seventh general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers which began in the library of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers yesterday morning, was the magnet that attracted more than 100 experts in the art of marine construction engineering from all parts of the country. The topics considered were of greater interest than those discussed during the six previous gatherings of the organization, and owing principally to the work done by the navy during the late war with Spain the warship and her construction were features of the day's discussion.

Among the members of the society present were George W. Dickie, manager of the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, who superintended the construction of the battleship Oregon; W. I. Babcock of Chicago, Capt. Ottley, British navy; Capt. Von Paschwitz, German navy; Col. E. A. Stevens, Lieut. Lewis Nixon, U. S. N.; Mr. Horace See, Naval Constructors W. L. Copps, Francis T. Bowles, J. J. Woodward, and W. J. Baxter; W. M. McFarland, W. P. Stephens, M. Dougherty, electrical experts for the Cramps' Ship Building Company; John Hyslop, official measurer of the New York Yacht Club, and Capt. Randall of the steamship St. Louis.

In the absence of President Clement A. Griscom, Rear Admiral Bunce, U. S. N., retired, presided. The President's address called attention to the work of the society and its influence on naval architecture. After it was read the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Clement A. Griscom; First Vice President, W. T. Sampson; Vice Presidents, Francis M. Bunce, Charles H. Cramp, Frank L. Fernald, Philip Hichborn, Charles H. Loring, George W. Melville, George W. Quintard, Irving M. Scott, Edwin A. Stevens; Secretary and Treasurer, Francis T. Bowles.

The most interesting essay of the day, from the point of view of a layman, was that entitled "Suggestions as to Improved Appliances for Launching Ships' Boats," read by John Hyslop. The subject is a serious one for the consideration of all who go down to the sea in ships, and Mr. Hyslop spoke from actual experience. He was one of those saved from the wreck of the liner Mohegan scarcely more than a year ago. He called particular attention to the difficulty of launching boats in rough water and in darkness. He said in part:

"It is a characteristic of the present time which forces itself upon the attention and into the recognition of the least observed, that the most marvelous productions are simply in line with expectancy, and scarcely any longer excite wonder or admiration. The question has no doubt occurred ere this to the mind of many, Wherein is the difficulty? And some may say, 'I have seen boats put afloat from a ship's deck within three minutes from the time when the order was given.' This is quite true where all conditions are favorable—where it is daylight and everything is in plain view, where the ship is neither rolling nor listed to starboard or port, where, perhaps, only one boat has to be launched, and this one handled exclusively by sailors; but the impression gained by any such experience is apt to be misleading, and it has, I feel assured, misled many who have an interest in such matters.

"Where it is expected that heavy boats will have to be used with any frequency at sea, it is, I think, safe to say that no reliable means of launching them is in vogue. It would be regarded as a novelty to see a whale ship fitted with special davits. While it is not to be expected that Atlantic liners shall be fitted with whaleship's davits, it appears both interesting and instructive to inquire how far it is practical to carry ship's boats inside the lines of a ship's sides, and yet at all times outside the davits; and also to inquire if any better means can be used to operate and control the present common form of davit.

"To my mind a form of davit that will permit the boat's being kept inboard but yet is always outside the davits is what is needed, and gravity alone will carry the boat outward, ready for lowering, when the ship is on an even keel or only moderately listed, and when more extremely listed any force used to overcome this is more easily and much more effectively applied."

Mr. Hyslop illustrated his idea with a model that worked well and quoted examples of boats on one of the Atlantic liners where such a system was used with excellent results.

Capt. James R. Raymond, inventor of an automatic appliance for launching boats that has been adopted by the navy, Revenue Marine, and Army Transport Service, commented on Mr. Hyslop's paper, and Capt. Randall of the St. Louis also spoke on the subject. He said that saving life was of paramount importance, and he believed that the best appliances to that end should be made a part of the equipment of every ship.

A paper on coaling vessels at sea was read by Spencer Miller. He discussed Lieut. Bell's plan for coaling the royal squadron in the open sea by boxes that traveled on a line from collier to war vessel. Mr. Miller also spoke of the difficulty experienced in coaling our ships during the late war with Spain, and quoted experiences in the navies of other nations. He suggested a scheme for coaling at sea that was the outcome of some personal experiments that apparently possessed merit, and which is in use at present on some merchant vessels.

The subject of Engineer in Chief George W. Melville, United States Navy, which followed, was read by Mr. McFarland. It was on the "Causes for the Adoption of Water-Tube Boilers in the United States Navy." The Engineer in Chief says, in part:

"The fact that water-tube boilers raise steam quickly is of the greatest advantage. I have stated elsewhere that I consider the battle of Santiago to have developed the necessity of the use of water-tube boilers whether it taught us anything else or not. It would have been of the greatest advantage to have had, during the blockade of Santiago, boilers capable of raising steam in less than half an hour. Coal need not have been used to keep all the boilers under steam all the time. The Massachusetts might have shared in the glories of the fight if she had been fitted with water-tube boilers. The Indiana would have kept up with the Oregon and the Texas. The New York would have developed at least three knots more speed and the navy would have been spared a controversy. I think the Colon would not have gotten as far away as she did. But we did not have the water-tube boilers."

Messrs. See, Dickie, Pratt, and others participated in the discussion on the paper, and F. L. Du Bosque, assistant engineer of the floating equipment of the Pennsylvania Railroad, presented some interesting data as to the work of water tube boilers on ferryboats.

Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward of the Norfolk Navy Yard also spoke in favor of the march of progress as exemplified by the tubular boiler as compared to the Scotch type.

"The electric plants of the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky," by Naval Constructor Woodward, which followed Mr. Hyslop's paper, was an exhaustive recapitulation of the work that has been done on the two latest war vessels in the American Navy, and was illustrated by a score of diagrams and drawings.

It was commented upon by several of the naval officers present.

George W. Dickie read a paper on "The Increasing Complications in Warships and How Simpler Arrangements Might Be Adopted." Mr. Dickie is an authority on the subject. He said:

"The subject of this paper has occurred to my mind every time I have been asked to contribute anything to the transactions of this and kindred societies. During the past two or three years I have had occasion to refer to it several times, while presenting other subjects, but have never felt bold enough or skilful enough to undertake the task of showing the possibility of a much simpler arrangement of means for performing all the varied and complicated functions that must be performed by mechanical apparatus on board a modern warship."

He compared the weight of the boilers and machinery of the battleship Wisconsin with those in a steamer in the merchant marine, and also spoke at length on the system of drainage that is in vogue on the greater number of war vessels, the pumps used, and the varied manner in which they are abused. He then outlined an ideal arrangement, which would do away with some forty pipes that are connected with as many pumps on an up-to-date ship.

The cooling of the magazines was also touched upon, and the discussion that followed was not ended until 6 o'clock, when there was an adjournment.

LAKE SHORE TRAIN ATTACKED.

Masked Robbers Break Open Express Car Near Conneaut, but Get Nothing—Believed to be Tramps.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 16.—A daring attempt was made by a gang of masked men to rob Lake Shore train No. 2 between Erie and Conneaut at 1 o'clock this morning. The robbers boarded the train at Ashtabula, where it stopped to take water. At a lonely placed called Dock Junction, two miles east of Conneaut, the express messenger stepped from one car to another for the purpose of checking up some express bills, when one of the gang sprang into the car and broke into several packages. But before he could get to where the money envelopes were the messenger returned, and, seeing the robber at work, gave the alarm. The other members of the gang, who were standing guard on the platform of the west end of the car, then pulled the bell rope, and when the train stopped the robbers jumped off and made their escape in the darkness.

A Sheriff's posse is now scouring the woods at the point where the affair occurred, but, as they have little or no description of the train robbers, there is but small chance of effecting their capture. Superintendent Niles of the Lake Shore has also asked the police of surrounding towns to be on the lookout for the men. No. 2 carries several thousand dollars' worth of money packages every trip. So far as known, the robbers did not secure any booty. The men all wore dark masks and were well armed.

It was learned at the office of the Lake Shore Road that the door of the express car was broken in by the robbers with a heavy brake wheel while the messenger in general charge was in a car ahead.

T. T. Gould, General Manager of the United States Express Company, said he was unable to state whether the robbers had secured any booty.

"The car was loaded at Cleveland," said he, "with valuables and general merchandise consigned to Buffalo and Eastern points. Before the car left Cleveland it was securely locked. C. L. Ingham, the messenger, who had general charge of it, was in a car ahead. He had no occasion to visit this car after it left Cleveland."

A glance into the car while it stood in the New York Central train shed showed that the robbers gave its contents a thorough though hasty ransacking.

Superintendent Niles, who has been investigating the robbery, said this afternoon that he was inclined to think it was the work of tramps, and was not premeditated.

"They probably boarded the train," he said, "when it was leaving Ashtabula, rifled the express car, and jumped off when it slowed up in approaching Erie. I tried to find some clue as to the identity of the robbers, but did not succeed in doing so. I am not able to state whether anything was stolen. My impression is nothing was taken."

CHILDREN REPEL BURGLARS.

Two Little Boys, with a Revolver, Put the Robbers to Flight.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 16.—A remarkable exhibition of courage in children was given at Hornellsville last night when John and Edward Daniels, aged six and eight years, sons of Frank C. Daniels, defended their home from two masked burglars, who demanded admittance. The boys' parents had gone out to spend the evening, which fact was evidently known to the intruders.

The burglars knocked on the door, threatening to break it in if the boys did not open it immediately. This the children refused to do, and John, running up stairs, returned with his father's revolver. Edward took the weapon and, opening a window, ordered the men to vacate. The determined look upon the boy's face and the sight of the pistol had the desired effect and both men beat a hasty retreat.

The youths then barricaded the doors, and one guarded each end of the house until the parents returned. Neither lad showed the slightest trace of fear, and they are the heroes of the town to-day.

OBSERVATIONS IN A BALLOON.

Saw Only Five Meteors and Narrowly Escaped Accident.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A balloon, with Percival Spencer, the aeronaut, the Rev. J. M. Bacon, and Miss Bacon, ascended at 4 o'clock yesterday morning from Newbury, Berkshire, for the purpose of observing the Leonid shower, descending near Neath, South Wales, this afternoon.

The observers saw only five meteors, but were near enough to catch some of the fiery vapor by a special apparatus. They were obliged to make a sudden descent, as the balloon was drifting toward the sea. As a result, Mr. Bacon was badly shaken and his daughter's arm was fractured.

A few Leonids were seen from the Greenwich Observatory, although no photographs were secured, and a few also were observed at Romsey, Hampshire, and from the Treptow Observatory. Few, however, seem to have been seen elsewhere, and, generally speaking, the European observations proved a failure.

CONSTERNATION IN RUSSIA.

Thousands of Persons Slept in the Open Air, Fearing Earthquakes.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—In Russia the Leonid displays caused a popular panic in many places. It was believed that the end of the world had come. Churches were open all night long, and hundreds of thousands spent three nights in the open air, fearing earthquakes and a general cataclysm. There are even rumors that in some villages Russian parents murdered their children to save them from an expected worse fate.

METEORITE WRECKS DWELLING.

Tears Away Part of Upper Story and Buries Itself in the Ground.

CRESCENT, Ill., Nov. 16.—By the falling of an aerolite seven miles south of Crescent City the residence of John Meyers was partially wrecked and the neighborhood was panic-stricken.

The meteor came from a point in the sky a little east of south and struck the north end of the house, tearing away a part of the upper story. The aerolite buried itself in the ground about three feet from the foundation of the house.

Chicago Gets Some Photographs.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Twenty meteors were seen here about 5 o'clock this morning, when the fog that prevented a good view of the sky had cleared away on the campus of the University of Chicago. The student watchers had an opportunity denied the men in charge of the great Yerkes telescope at William's Bay, Wisconsin. Two cameras, one in the small observatory on the Midway Campus and the other on the roof of the Fine Arts Building, six miles further north, took snots at them, but it is not yet known if the pictures will be good ones.

Leonids Faint at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—At the Flower Observatory of the University of Pennsylvania the watchers recorded 102 meteors, 69 of which were leonids, from midnight until 5:15 this morning. The astronomers at this observatory believe the earth has passed the swarm of leonids. Nearly all the meteors observed were faint, only a few of them being of the second magnitude. Most of the non-leonids were scarcely discernible. In no instance did a meteor leave a trail visible for more than a few seconds.

Harvard Observatory Sees 64.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—While the shooting star shower this morning was nearly a failure from an unprofessional standpoint, the astronomers at the Harvard observatory, with their instruments all in working order, seem fairly satisfied with the meagre display, although they admitted that it did not come up to their expectations. Still, sixty-four wanderers from inter-stellar space were sighted, of which number over three-quarters seemed to shoot out from the constellation of Leo.

Only a Few at Denver.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 16.—Prof. Howe of the University of Denver reports that from 1:45 to 2 o'clock this morning he counted eighteen leonids, besides a large number of meteors in other portions of the sky. The sky was perfectly clear after midnight.

None Seen at Delhi, India.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—Dr. Weiss, Director of the Vienna Observatory, who headed a scientific expedition to Delhi, India, to observe the leonids, cabled this morning that they had not yet appeared.

One Seen at Madrid.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—The watchers at the observatory here last night perceived one bolide, moving from west to east. It did not burst. Many shooting stars also were seen.

Good Display at Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—There was a rather brilliant display of Leonids here between 2 and 5 o'clock this morning.

ELEVATED ROAD SEEKS DELAY.

Asks for Further Time to Remove Its Structure from Battery Park.

Vice President Alfred Skitt of the Manhattan Elevated Road requested President George C. Clausen of the Park Commission for an extension of three months' time in which to remove the elevated structure from Battery Park. President Clausen has replied with the intimation that the Park Commission will take definite action on the request when Mr. Skitt outlines the plans of the Manhattan Road at the expiration of the requested three months' time.

The request for extra time was made by Mr. Skitt by a letter addressed to President Clausen on Tuesday. He suggested that the matter of removing the structure from the park has been gone over by previous Park Commissioners and that it was decided that the people are better off as the structure stands, connecting the ferries with the upper portion of the city.

In his reply President Clausen said that the road has had nine months in which to remove its structure, and that the delay in asking for time is to be regretted. As an excuse for the delay Mr. Skitt claims that he desires to confer with the counsel who has had charge of the controversy in the past, and says that the counsel, J. T. Davies, has just returned to the city after an absence of several months.

Back Pension for Inmate of Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 16.—Harry Keeler, intoxicated and in a general state of dilapidation, was last week incarcerated in the Cumberland County Jail as a vagrant. To-day he received notice that for services rendered in the civil war in the Army of the Potomac, he would receive a check amounting to $1,062.39 for back pay, and a pension of $12 per month. The check is now on its way here. Keeler is a Prussian by birth, and served with distinction for fifteen years in the Prussian Army before coming to America.

A. J. Whiteman and R. J. Knox Held.

Alonzo J. Whiteman, Frank Edmunds, John Thompson, and Robert J. Knox, who were arrested by Central Office detectives Tuesday on a charge of bank swindling, were arraigned again before Magistrate Mayo in the Centre Street Court yesterday. Edmunds was discharged, as there was no specific charge against him. Thompson, who is also known as George W. Johnson, was remanded to the custody of Brooklyn detectives, who had a warrant charging him with obtaining $300 from the Brooklyn Trust Company through false representations. Whiteman was held to await requisition papers from Chicago, and Knox for similar papers from Pittsburg.

LAKE STEAMER SUNK.

The Anchor Liner Conestoga Runs Into a Crib During a Fog, and Founders While Running to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The steamer Conestoga of the Anchor Line sank at the mouth of the harbor early this morning, after a race for life.

The vessel, bound in to Chicago from Buffalo, in the dense fog that hung over Lake Michigan, ran into the half-way crib, a mile and a half out from the harbor entrance, and a great hole was stove in the bow. The Conestoga commenced to fill with water fast, and there was a disposition to rush for the boats. But the Captain gave orders to turn on all steam and make a quick run for the harbor, and commanded the men to stand at their posts.

The Conestoga was settling fast and her speed was diminishing greatly before half the distance to the piers at the mouth of the harbor had been traversed. As the mouth of the harbor was gained floods of water poured into the fire hold, drove the stokers up the ladders to the deck, and at last extinguished the fires in the boilers. The Conestoga came to a stop as her keel rubbed hard in the mud at the bottom of the harbor entrance, and she settled fast.

The water did not reach the upper deck, and the crew were safe.

The steamer was loaded at Buffalo, and carried freight from eastern points. It is thought that the loss on cargo alone will be in the neighborhood of $100,000.

The William E. Downs Towed to Port.

BERMUDA, Nov. 16.—The derelict American schooner William E. Downs was towed into this port to-day by the British cruiser Crescent.

The William E. Downs sailed from Savannah Oct. 26 for New Haven, and was abandoned Nov. 3 in a water-logged condition. The crew arrived at Boston Nov. 9. The British cruiser Crescent picked up the derelict and towed it until about 190 miles north of Bermuda, when the warship was compelled to abandon the tow owing to the heavy weather. The Crescent left Bermuda Nov. 11 to search for the derelict.

The Saltram May Be Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Fears are entertained in this city for the safety of the British steamer Saltram, which left here for Havana Oct. 28. The vessel should have arrived thirteen days ago, but since passing the Delaware Capes no word has been received of her, although her course lay in the tracks of many vessels. The Saltram's cargo consisted of 2,209 tons of bituminous coal and miscellaneous merchandise.

The Admiral Schley Adrift.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 16.—The steamer Admiral Schley, from Kingston for Philadelphia, with fruit, was reported last night to have broken down and to be drifting eight miles off Port Morant. The Admiral Dewey was dispatched at midnight to assist her and tow her to Port Antonia. These are all the details known at present.

Wm Vogel & Son

Big Value---Small Cost.

Ordinarily a small price means a small value, but here, as in many other cases, we upset usual business ideas upon this subject. Read for a moment about our

Men's Winter Suits

at

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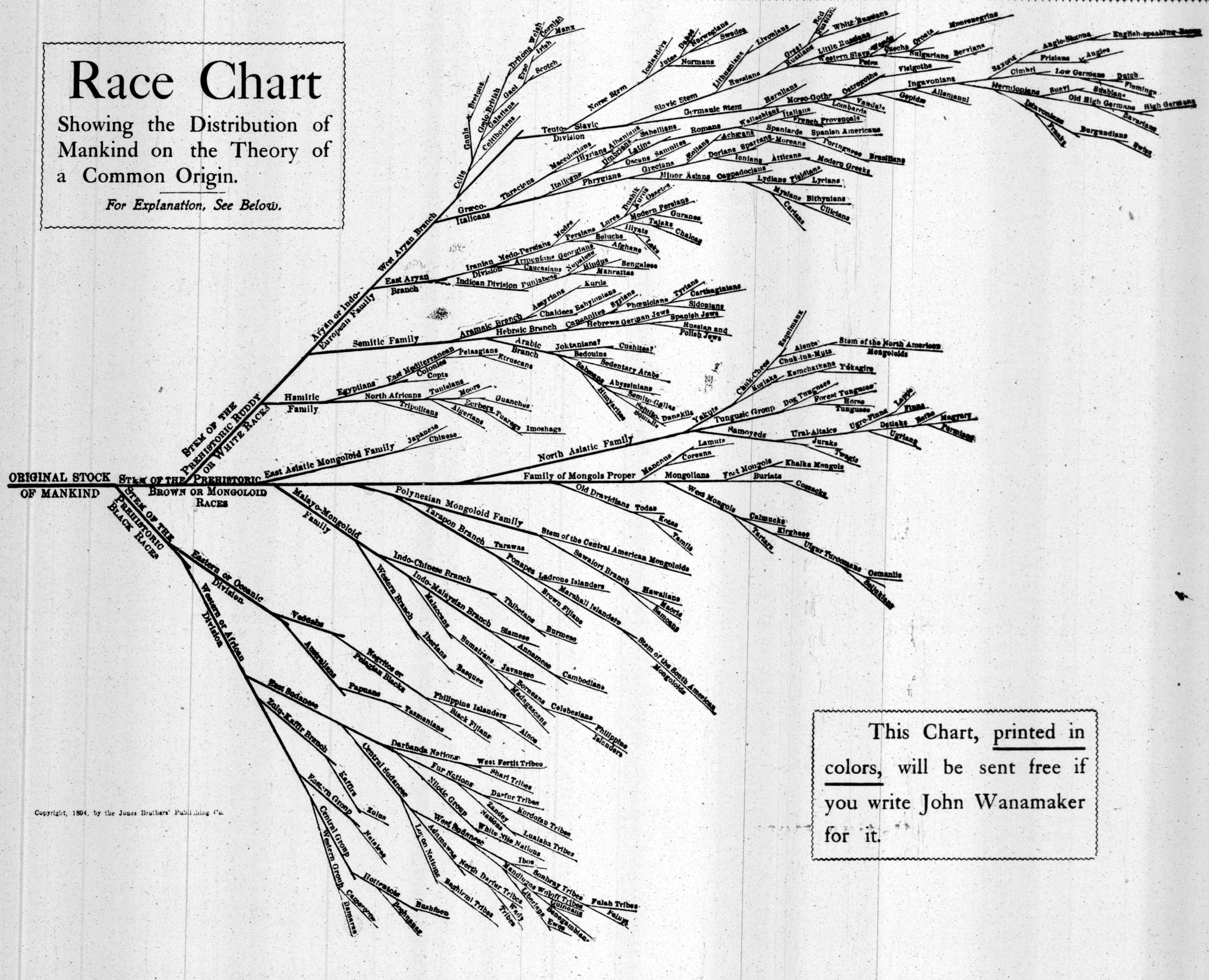

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Above chart shows the distribution of the races of mankind, on the theory that they have all proceeded from *a common source*. That source is indicated by the heavy line at the left. From this original the great divisions branch off, namely, the Black races, the Brown (or Mongoloid) races, and the Ruddy (or white) races. Each of these stems divides into many branches. In general, the latitude of the given race is indicated as on an ordinary map. In Ridpath's History of the World this chart is printed in colors. The lines indicating White races are printed in red, the Mongoloid races in brown and the Black races in black. Names of extinct races are printed in black, of present day races in red.

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To trace the descent of any race read from right to left. Thus the English speaking races are derived from Anglo-Saxons, Saxons, Ingavonians, Mœso-Goths, out of the Germanic stem, of the Teuto-Slavic division of the West Aryan branch, of the Indo-European family, of the prehistoric Ruddy or White races.

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MR. GAGE'S NEW POLICY.

The Secretary of the Treasury does not say officially that his offer to buy $25,000,000 of bonds at the prices of Wednesday is intended to afford ease to the money market, but that is the effect that it has had already; it is the one that he has been reported to intend, and his action will be regarded as a precedent likely to be followed from time to time as the circumstances may seem to him to warrant.

As a matter of expediency for the Government, the bond purchase is clearly something as to which the judgment of the Secretary must be accepted. He knows what he has on hand and what he is likely to need, and if he has money to invest this is as good a way to invest it as any. The Treasury saves more in interest than it pays in premium, and it has no way of earning more. It is desirable also that the money not needed for current obligations shall be returned to the use of the country quite apart from the particular rates of interest, and buying bonds is about the only means open to the Secretary to accomplish that. He is technically required to keep up the application of the sinking fund, and it is certainly better that surplus revenue shall be expended for bonds than for extravagant appropriations.

But while the policy of the Secretary may be accepted as the best for the Treasury, its actual and inevitable effect upon the money market is not an unmixed benefit. There was no doubt a degree of difficulty in borrowing that was a perceptible check on the operations of what may be called legitimate business, but it was not severe, and it was not greater than was unavoidable from the actual prevalence of speculation. Sound and prudent business men have expressed themselves as quite content to bear whatever drawback there was from the condition of the money market in consideration of the discouragement thus imposed on speculation. It is an unquestioned fact that there is a big mass of securities now awaiting a little easing of money to be pressed on the market, and that the greater part of them are such as cannot be floated without a good deal of risk, first to those taking them and ultimately to the entire community. We have entered on a period of inflation of credit in some directions that will produce a reaction pretty fairly proportioned to the rapidity and extent of its advance, and the further it goes the more comparatively innocent persons will suffer. So far as the action of the Treasury tends to stimulate this inflation—and it is likely to do so, not only directly but through the expectation it arouses that it will be repeated whenever there is much pressure—it is unfortunate. It is not too much to say, indeed, that it is the plain duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, if his action is influenced at all by its probable effect on speculation, to discourage it, or at least to avoid as far as possible giving any aid to it.

DEMOCRATIC ISSUES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your editorial article of to-day, entitled, "Getting Rid of BRYAN." I presume you desire the Democratic Party, in getting rid of BRYAN, to get rid also of the issues with which his name is associated, the issues, namely, of free silver, anti-imperialism, and trust regulation. The abandonment of these issues seems to me to involve the approval of the general policy, both foreign and domestic, of the present National Administration.

It would be interesting to me, and I think to other Democrats, to have THE TIMES'S views as to what distinctive issues would be left between the two great parties after the abandonment by the Democrats of the issues above named. MONTICELLO.

Brooklyn, Nov. 15.

The greedy and harmful trusts should be "regulated" by taking off the tariff duties that protect them in their depredations. The advocacy of that policy by the Democrats would create a pretty sharp "distinctive issue" between the two parties, wouldn't it?

A determined assault upon the 52-per cent. Dingley tariff that now plunders the consumer, oppresses our most active industries, and obstructs our expanding commerce would create with great suddenness a highly distinctive issue; and if the Democrats wish ever again to make a tariff they must make it soon, for within a very few years the Republicans will be a low-tariff party. The manufacturers of the country, eagerly seeking foreign markets for their surplus product—that is, that part of their product that this country cannot consume—will compel a change of policy. If the Democratic organization had not fallen into the hands of narrow, dull, short-sighted, and selfish men, it would have seen and seized this opportunity to regain the confidence of the people.

The gradual but sure progress of the Republican Party away from the tariff policy of high and higher protection, as reflected in the utterances of its leading men, from the President down, is going to make it much easier next year for old-fashioned Democrats to vote against BRYAN by voting for MCKINLEY. It was hard to do that in 1896, for the Republicans undertook to make a high-tariff campaign, and that issue has been the one which most widely separated the two parties. The President and his advisers are all the time making it easier for sound-money Democrats to vote the Republican ticket in 1900. It would not hurt the foolish advocates of BRYAN'S renomination on the ground that "he carried his own State" to reflect seriously upon this fact.

We should like to see the Democrats make an organized and sustained attack upon the recklessly extravagant pension policy of the Republicans, which throws out of the Treasury every year $140,000,000, fully one-half of which goes into undeserving hands. Probably no party will ever have the courage to undertake that reform, but if the Democrats would make an issue of it the country would very soon come to their support.

In these latter years the issue of centralization is somewhat academic and does not interest the voter, except when the Republicans attempt to make a specific application of their doctrines in the form of force bills or kindred legislation. They are going to make an attempt of that kind soon—perhaps in the coming session of Congress. And they will follow it up most effectively in the next Congressional apportionment. If their plans succeed, the Democrats, particularly the Democrats of the South, will have abundant time and leisure to lament that they made fools of themselves over W. J. BRYAN and free silver. This is going to be a distinctive issue of the most exciting nature. The Republicans will have all the gain from it, the Democrats will get the excitement.

BRYAN'S issues of anti-imperialism and trust-hunting are not working issues. Too many voters, Democrats as well as Republicans, agree with the Administration on those points. There are plenty of distinctive issues left after those have been abandoned. But the Democratic organization must get rid of its present Populist managers before any of the practicable and effective issues can be taken up.

A TARIFF-FED TRUST.

The tariff on paper suitable for books and newspapers is from three-tenths of a cent per pound to eight-tenths of a cent per pound, according as the valuation of the paper is from 2 cents a pound to 5 cents a pound. This is equivalent to a little less than 19 per cent. on the lower priced paper and 16 per cent. on the higher, it being one of the blessed principles of protection that the consumers of the cheaper commodity shall pay the highest tax to the favored manufacturer. The tariff on wood pulp, from which the cheaper paper is made, is one-twelfth of a cent per pound, or $1.67 per ton. All printing paper for newspapers and for cheaper books is made from wood pulp.

The International Paper Company is a trust controlling some five-sixths of all the manufacture of paper in the United States. It has a capitalization of $55,000,000. Its present output could easily be reproduced by an actual investment of about $15,000,000. In order to make a profit on its extravagant capitalization it has advanced the price of paper steadily since its formation in January, 1898. Its profits on its actual investment are large. It does a big business, having practically a monopoly in the United States and exporting in large quantities. It is the boast of its managers that it can compete successfully in any market in the world where it is not hampered by tariff duties. It follows, of course, that it could and would meet successfully all foreign competition in our own markets without the aid of a protective tariff tax.

Congress will be asked at the approaching session to repeal the discreditable and oppressive legislation by which this monopoly has been created. There is no excuse for retaining the tax by which it is maintained. Its repeal is the only means of securing competition, and the trust is abundantly able to stand all the competition thus secured and still make ample profits. We have heard a good deal lately of the legislation needed to curb trusts and prevent monopoly. Here is a trust and a monopoly that can be taken care of by simply repealing the legislation on which its unjust and mischievous privileges depend.

THE BURNING OF THE PATRIA.

It is good for us to be reminded once in a while that, in spite of all that the progress of science and of civilization has done to dispel them, "the perils of the sea" are still very real, and that man's conquest of nature is by no means so complete as he is apt to imagine. The liners sail and arrive across the waste of the Atlantic waters almost with the punctuality and quite with the certainty of express trains across the continent, until we forget that there are any more unpredictable elements to be reckoned with in the one case than in the other. When a disaster does happen we are reluctant to believe that it can have been what the law calls the "act of GOD," and we look about for a scapegoat.

Hence it is good to be reminded that accidents — real accidents — may occur at sea and that there may be nobody to blame. Of course, one cannot decisively say that the reports we have received by cable of the loss of the Patria exclude the notion that anybody has been guilty of even slight negligence, but certainly they do not suggest that notion. A ship laden with oil is necessarily a ship in great and continuing danger of fire. The suggestion that a ship so laden should carry no passengers is a suggestion that only sailors who are paid for their risk should be exposed to this particular "peril of the seas." That sounds both inhuman and absurd. It might also be suggested that the passengers of a ship laden with such an "extra hazardous" cargo should be notified beforehand. But that suggestion is really equally absurd, seeing that there is no reason to suppose that if personal notice of the nature of the cargo of the Patria had been served on every person who applied for passage her passenger list would have been any smaller than it was or of any different composition.

It is when the perils of the sea suddenly materialize that the discipline of an ocean steamer becomes of most importance and is brought most clearly in evidence. When it sustains this test, whoever reads or comes to know of the fact must feel a thrill of pride in human nature. And that is, happily, what we are all entitled to feel about the loss of the Patria. The conditions of the transatlantic trade, it has often been pointed out, are not compatible with the development of a real discipline on the part of the ship's company. The sailor men are too often a lot of casuals, shipped for the trip and amenable really to no other motive than the fear of a violent and immediate death. It is with the officers of the ship that real responsibility rests in such a case. They must be able to inculcate upon the men before the mast that death is much more certain if they undertake to save themselves at the expense of their passengers than if they obey their orders and wait their turn. And this implies that the officers shall not, in their turn, exhibit a "bloodthirsty cling to life" in preference to a performance of duty. With such crews as ocean steamers have, the difference between heroism and cowardice must be a difference, not in the quality of crews, which are necessarily in all cases pretty much the same, but a difference in the quality, which also mainly means in the discipline, of the officers.

It is a great pleasure to see and acknowledge that the Hamburg-American Line has withstood this test successfully—a greater pleasure because there have been losses of life on that line which denoted that the officers did not maintain discipline in the only way in which, under the actual conditions, it can be maintained. At any rate, it is abundantly clear that the officers of the Patria did their whole duty, that they did enforce obedience and discipline in the face of one of the gravest and most frightful emergencies which can confront mortal man. When the Emperor of Germany, in his dispatch of sympathy upon the illness of RUDYARD KIPLING, spoke of "our common race," it was disputed whether he meant to make a claim of membership on the British race, in right of his mother, or simply to indicate the larger "Teutonic" brotherhood. The behavior of the crew of the Patria indicates that it really does not much matter, and that in the essentials of manhood German sea officers may be very much the same as British or American.

THE "CHATTANOOGA CASE."

The case against the Louisville and Nashville and a number of other railroads and common carriers, decided in Cincinnati on Monday last, is important, not so much for the novelty of the principle involved as for the fact that the principle was so plainly stated and was accepted by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals so unqualifiedly.

The case turned on the fourth section of the Inter-State commerce law, which forbids common carriers to charge more for the transportation of like kinds of property under substantially like circumstances and conditions for shorter distances than for longer. It was brought some nine years ago by the Board of Trade of Chattanooga, complaining that the freight from the East to Chattanooga was higher than it was to Nashville, 150 miles further. The defendants set up the fact that Nashville was a competing point and also that the cost of transportation to this point partly by water was so much less than the cost by all rail at the rates charged to Chattanooga, that these rates could not be charged to Nashville, nor could the rates to Nashville be given to Chattanooga without great loss. It was decided by the Inter-State Commerce Commission and then by the district court, and now is decided by the Court of Appeals, that this was not a sufficient defense. That is to say, while admitting that higher rates could be charged to a competitive point than to another nearer point, the competition in this instance was not sufficient to warrant the difference actually made in the charges.

The importance of this decision to the merchants of Chattanooga is, of course, great. The interest of the country at large lies in the fact that the courts have sustained the commission in a pretty strict construction of the fourth section of the Commerce act. The case will go to the Supreme Court, but the authority of Justice HARLAN and of Judges TAFT and HURTON is sufficient to justify the expectation that their decision will be sustained.

EMBALMED BEEF FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

That was a dispatch very disgusting to American readers which appeared in yesterday's papers and which told, on the authority of a British officer, how "1,600 rations of salt carrion, labeled 'New York, 1899,'" had been thrown overboard from one British transport. The announcement may have suggested to many readers how pleasing it would be to see the particular rascal who unloaded this stuff on the British Army neatly suspended from the end of a yardarm "for the encouragement of others."

Not, of course, that he is the only person to blame. Evidently there is fault also to be found with the British inspecting officer who passed "salt carrion" as negotiable corned beef fit to feed British soldiers. But, in the first place, the shortcomings of British officers are not our business, while those of American merchants are, and, in the second place, the same shortcomings have been displayed by our own inspecting officers when the question was of the subsistence of American and not British troops. No doubt, if offal can be palmed off on an inspector as food there will be found plenty of rascals to palm it off, and such rascals may be found of any nationality. The rascals who sold EAGAN'S inspectors bad beef were apparently less rascally than those who have sold "salt carrion" to the British Army. And this for the reason that they may really have believed that the embalming process to which they had subjected their so-called "fresh roast beef" did not injure the palatableness or the nutritiousness of the viand. We all know now that it did, and it was the business of our inspectors to know it then before they passed the stuff as fit for human food, which it was not. But nobody has been punished for passing the embalmed beef. Even EAGAN was sentenced to five years' suspension on full pay, not for starving the troops, but for bad manners. So that the American official pot can by no means call the British official kettle black.

The "carrion" supplied to the British Army by an American malefactor seems to have been simply spoiled corned beef. Of the corned beef supplied to our own troops there was little or no complaint. And yet, for the interest of the American export trade, it is to be desired that our own soldiers, rather than the British, should have been the victims of this particular American rascal. It is to be hoped that the accusation may be made more specific than it is made by the cable. For all American packers of corned beef will suffer, and many of them very unjustly, because it has struck one of them as a bright idea to unload a lot of unsalable wares on the British Army. It is such rascals as he who have brought a number of American food products into disrepute in Europe and inflicted injury upon what ought to be a great and growing American industry. When we consider the motive and the effect of his rascality, it will seem clear that the punishment we have suggested is the only one that would really "fit the crime." It is to be hoped, since that is out of the question, that it may at least be ascertained who he is, that his country may not be left to bear the stigma and the injury of an individual crime.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An explanation for the banishment of photographers, or of cameras, which amounts to the same thing, from the new Zoological Garden has been given by Director W. T. HORNADAY. "The general use of cameras in the park," he says, "would utterly destroy a valuable privilege which the city has granted the society, to be utilized as the same privilege is in other zoological gardens." That is an adequate reply to our recent inquiry why the action in question had been taken, but instead of stopping discussion of the subject it will simply open up a broader and much more important field of investigation. Being, as it somewhat unfortunately is, at once a public and a private organization, the Zoological Society must occasionally be obliged to strike a balance between its own advantages and the interests and pleasures of its non-paying visitors. In all such cases there will be need for the exercise of both caution and wisdom, and every one of them will be an opportunity for a mistake of judgment more or less serious in its effects. We cannot help feeling that a blunder of something more than trifling moment has been made in the present instance. By monopolizing the photographic privileges of the park the society will indeed add to its resources, and we have no doubt whatever that every cent thus obtained will be used for the ultimate benefit of the public, but the monopoly will bring in only a little at best, and that little will be secured at the expense of depriving a far from inconsiderable number of people of an enjoyment thoroughly innocent and appreciably instructive. It seems to us, therefore, that the enforcement of the rule against the use of cameras is unwise and unprofitable. Mr. HORNADAY says that permits to take pictures will be issued on application to newspapers, magazines, students, and artists, but that hardly improves the situation; perhaps, by establishing certain favored classes where all ought to be on an equal footing, it merely makes a bad matter worse.

—Careful and prolonged study of Mr SWINBURNE'S jingo sonnet entitled "Reverse" has enabled us to see a, if not the, meaning of the lines which on first reading bristled with apparently insuperable difficulties. The verses read:

As bold in fight as bold in breach of trust
We find our foes, and wonder not to find,
Nor grudge them praise whom honor may not bind:
But loathing more intense than speaks disgust
Heaves England's heart, when scorn is bound to greet
Hunters and hounds whose tongues would lick their feet.

The first three lines obviously refer to the Boers, and their involutions are followed easily enough. The real trouble arises in the next three, and is due, we are inclined to believe, to the fact that the poet makes a trip from South Africa to the British Isles on a very small craft—the single word "but." He does no less, however, and all the mystery disappears when one realizes that the "hunters and hounds" are not Dutchmen, but the Little Englanders. The pronoun "their" in the last line, if this theory be correct, refers to the Boers, of course, and the insertion of "the sort that" between "than" and "speaks" removes the only other obstruction to the sense.

—A resident of Eau Claire, Wis., recently sent to a street railway company in St. Paul, Minn., a Post Office money order for $2, with an explanatory note reading: "When I was a boy, eight or ten years ago, I rode on your cars at a three-cent fare when I should have paid five cents. I think this will even us up. I have thought of it several times since I became a Christian, but it has been neglected until now. I want a clean record." The company, in acknowledging the receipt of the money, wrote to the Eau Claire man as follows: "We fully appreciate the spirit which prompted you to right a wrong. We accept the $2, but have turned an equal amount over to the Outing Association of this city, an organization which devotes its energies to the benefit of the condition of poor children, and we trust by so doing you will feel the more keenly that you have done your duty as a Christian." Contributions to "conscience funds" are far from infrequent, but it is not often, as in this case, that the contributor boldly reveals his identity to the injured party. To be sure, the offense committed was one to which few people would ascribe much gravity, and no terrifying consequences were risked by open confession. Indeed, an outrageously cynical person might suggest that possibly there was disappointment in Eau Claire when the correspondence appeared in the St. Paul papers with the name of the conscience-smitten one omitted, for the result was that the goodness of only the street railway company was advertised.

—Kipling criticism of a novel and decidedly astonishing kind is supplied by The New Orleans Times-Democrat in the shape of an interview with one of the British officers recently in Louisiana in search of mules for use in South Africa. When this officer—a Major, by the way, who had lived and fought for years in India—was asked what he thought of Mr. KIPLING'S army stories, he answered: "Really, now, they are very poor. They always struck me as silly." When the interviewer had recovered from his astonishment, he proceeded to inquire if the tales did not give an accurate picture of army life in the East. "O dear, no," replied the dreadful Major. "They are full of the most ridiculous blunders! That's always the case when an outsider writes about any of the crafts. His book may be admired by other outsiders, but the craftsmen themselves are certain to light on technical blunders that will make the work seem absurd in their eyes. A few inaccuracies of that kind have no real bearing on a story as a work of art, but they will absolutely destroy its vraisemblance for the readers who know better." It may or may not throw light on the value of this officer's opinion of Mr. KIPLING'S work when we add that he proceeded to tell about a nautical friend of his who could find in the novels of W. CLARK RUSSELL no evidence that the author of them had ever been to sea.

—Curiously different views of the same thing can be taken by observers standing close together. To illustrate: Our neighbor, The Tribune, is deeply impressed by the slowness with which England has conveyed her troops to Cape Town, and sees in this delay a sufficient answer to the folks who have trembled at the thought that the United States might be invaded by huge foreign armies. "We shall not," declares The Tribune, "hear from this gentleman or any of his kind again until the object lesson of Great Britain's South African invasion has passed from the public mind." Our other neighbor, The Press, studies the same phenomenon, and exclaims over the rapidity with which the British troops have been moved. "The sea," it remarks, "presents no more of an obstacle to a modern General than did to an ancient commander a wide river, which many an army took days in crossing. The man who holds an army a superfluity because of our 'isolated' position closes his eyes to the most conspicuous and significant fact in the modern political world."

PERSONAL NOTES.

Sidney A. Kent, a Chicago financier, has given a library building, to cost $50,000, to Suffield, Conn., his native town.

* * *

The late Mrs. Mary Brunot of Pittsburg, Penn., widow of Felix Brunot, bequeathed the bulk of her estate, valued at $110,000, to religious and charitable organizations, the religious beneficiaries being mainly Protestant Episcopal.

* * *

Ex-Mayor F. C. Latrobe of Baltimore served two terms thirty years ago in the House of Delegates of the Maryland Legislature, and he was again elected a member of that body on the 7th inst. He was Speaker in the last of his former two terms, and may now serve as such once more.

* * *

Richard Yates is still engaged in his canvass for the Republican nomination for Governor of Illinois at the next election, and says he is in the race to stay. Many friends are rallying around him for the sake of his father, Gov. Dick Yates of war time efficiency.

* * *

Capt. Henry Kelley of Milan, Ohio, is reported to be the oldest living Captain of the great lakes. He began in 1831 on the steamer Superior, which was the second built on the lakes, having been set afloat in 1827. He is eighty-three years of age, and, though retired from active duty, is still indirectly associated with the lake service.

* * *

The Hon. S. G. MacLendon delivered an address at the planting of a tree at Waycross Fair, Fla., is memory of Henry Bradley Plant. "The leader on the battlefield of industry," he said, "who masters conditions and enrolls under his unsoiled banner the stalwart legions of breadwinners, who gives the opportunity of wage-earning to honest toil, is a hero entitled to the affectionate regard and the lasting remembrance of his fellow-men. H. B. Plant," he added, "was a benefactor to his section, his State, and to his country."

NUGGETS.

Management.

The ideal husband is the husband who can be made to think he is having his own way without the neighbors being made to think he is having his own way.—Detroit Journal.

The Shame of It.

"Doesn't it hurt your conscience to wear those pretty bird wings on your hat?"

"It does a little, because they are not genuine wings. They are only clever imitations."—Chicago Tribune.

As It Strikes the Other.

"I've got a new slang phrase," said the worm as he saw his brother yanked out by the early bird.

"What's that?" asked the grub.

"Don't be too early."—Chicago Post.

Too Gloomy.

"Government by the people," declared Leftman, "is a failure."

"Oh, I wouldn't take my defeat for such a small office as the Legislature so much to heart," rejoined McMany.—Philadelphia North American.

Persuaded Them to Move.

Hoax—How did you finally get rid of those undesirable neighbors?

Joax—Well, first, I hung a scarlet fever sign on the door, and when that didn't have any effect I began taking lessons on the trombone.—Philadelphia Record.

THEIR WORRIES.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

She met him at the door and frowned,
Her heart was full of woe;
She was a child of trouble, and
She freely told him so.
The gown that she had hoped to wear
Would not be done that night;
She fretted and she fumed and there
Were tears that blurred her sight.

She wanted him to sympathize,
Alas! the man sat down,
As though there were no such thing as
An uncompleted gown.
He merely gazed away at space
And twirled his thumbs, nor saw
The bitter tears that streaked her face,
Nor seemed to care a straw.

She left the soulless wretch and threw
Herself upon her bed,
And mourned that she was treated so
And wished that she were dead.
"Ah, men are selfish brutes!" she sighed,
"Who neither think nor care!"
And, with a breaking heart, she cried
'Twas more than she could bear.

He sat and twirled his thumbs and looked
At something far away;
To-morrow there would be a note
They'd call on him to pay—
A note for thousands more than he
Could hope to steal or borrow!—
Up stairs, alone, mistreated, she
Kept pouring out her sorrow.

FRENCH CABINET VICTORY

Chamber of Deputies Passes a Vote of Confidence in It.

WALDECK-ROUSSEAU'S SPEECH

Says Certain Religious Orders Are Becoming Menacing and Justifies the Conspiracy Trial.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Chamber of Deputies was thronged with an excited crowd to-day on the resumption of the debate on the interpellations of the Government. Abbé Hippolyte Gayraud, Republican, made a bitter attack on Freemasonry, and Col. Guerin, Republican, defended the attitude of Gen. de Negrier.

After a speech from M. Motte, Republican, who created a great uproar among the Left by attacking Socialism, the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, said the situation must be cleared up before discussing party programmes. At the present moment, he added, duty dictated concord and union among all Republicans in the work of defense and solidarity. The remark was met with applause from the Left. The most urgent matter before the Chamber, the Premier added, was the anti-Republican peril. The Government asked to be judged on its acts and the projects before the Chamber.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau denounced the machinations of the enemies of the republic, justified the trial of the conspiracy cases by the High Court, on the ground that everything was preparing for an insurrection, and said:

"We did not think we ought to wait until the coup d'état was accomplished. In fact, the Chamber will do us justice. [Leftist applause.] The Government will respect the concordat, but will never confuse the State and recognized clergy with certain religious orders, which are increasing in power and becoming more and more menacing."

These remarks were greeted with renewed Leftist cheers and Rightist protests.

The Premier concluded with saying that the Government's programme was "inspired by the wish to constitute a society strong enough to insure respect for the opinion of every one, and impose respect for republican institutions. Our programme will be to serve as a rallying flag for all Republicans."

Former Premier Méline said he desired neither reaction nor revolution, and condemned the policy of the Government in giving the Socialists access to power. He then asserted that the High Court trial could have been sent before the ordinary courts, which remark drew forth violent Leftist protests. The speaker also said he opposed the programme of the Government and the treatment of Gen. de Negrier, and said he wanted a conciliatory and not an aggressive policy, as the country needed internal peace in order to turn its attention to foreign matters. Centrist applause followed this remark.

Several orders of the day were then presented, and M. Waldeck-Rousseau accepted a motion reading that, the "Chamber, approving the acts of the Government in defense of the republic, proceeds to the order of the day." This was carried by 340 to 215.

The vote was received with loud Leftist shouts of "Vive la République!"

The Chamber then adjourned.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

M. Buffet Says He Will Work Unceasingly for a Restored Monarchy.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—In the Senate to-day, sitting as a High Court of Justice, M. Fallières, the President, began the interrogation of the witnesses in the conspiracy cases.

M. André Buffet at first would not answer the questions put to him, but made lengthy speeches, explaining his aims, and affirming that the plot had no connection with the Royalist and other leagues. He eulogized the Duke of Orleans, who, he said, had never plotted, and had never been mixed up with Royalist demonstrations. He concluded by saying:

"You can deal us a blow personally, but that will not change popular feeling."

Replying to questions, M. Buffet declared his intention to work unceasingly for the restoration of the monarchy.

M. Fallières questioned the prisoner Chevilly, who declared he had managed the property of the Duke of Orleans, but said he had not interfered with politics.

MORITZ BUSCH IS DEAD.

Was the Intimate of Prince Bismarck and Wrote the Much-Criticised Life of the Chancellor.

LEIPSIC, Nov. 16.—Herr Moritz Busch, biographer of Prince Bismarck, died here to-day.

Moritz Busch was famous first as the intimate of Prince Bismarck, and afterward as the author of a life of the statesman, which is regarded more as an exposure than anything else. Herr Busch was born Feb. 13, 1821, at Dresden, and was educated at the University of Leipsic. On the completion of his theological and philosophical studies he became a journalist, and was employed on the staffs of various newspapers. In 1851 he came to this country, and on his return to Germany, two years later, published an account of his travels, which occasioned much remark on account of its caustic criticisms of Americans and American institutions. Afterward Busch traveled for a considerable time in the East, and then took up journalism again.

In 1870 Herr Busch, who had settled in Berlin, received an appointment in the German Foreign Office. He was not placed in the regular Press Bureau, but received his orders direct from Bismarck. The confidential character of his relations with the statesman resulted in an intimacy, and Busch became the inseparable companion of Bismarck. During the Franco-Prussian war he accompanied Bismarck, living with the Prince and his staff throughout the campaign. The two men are supposed to have quarreled in 1871. At any rate their intimacy ceased, and in 1873 Busch resigned his post in the Foreign Office and again became a journalist. In 1877, however, Bismarck sent for him to give him instructions with regard to attacks upon the Court clique, which was then conspiring to have the Chancellor removed from office, and for the next fifteen years Busch saw Bismarck frequently, making periodical visits to Friedrichsruh and Varzin. During this period a great portion of his time was occupied in sorting and copying the Chancellor's correspondence.

In 1878 Busch published part of the diary which he kept during the war of 1870, which was welcomed by the press as clearing up many disputed points with regard to the campaign, and which also contained many interesting anecdotes about Bismarck and other men who took a leading part in the war. In 1884 he issued a volume founded on Bismarck's correspondence and speeches, which was, however, a comparative failure. Later on he published more extracts from his diaries, and after Prince Bismarck's death worked over the material of all his previous volumes into a long biography of the Chancellor, which contained in addition much new matter. Critics of this biography declared that it showed more malice for than admiration of Bismarck, and the greatest surprise was expressed that Busch should have told so much which reflected on the character of his former friend. Another feature of the book was a most violent attack on the Empress Frederick.

JAPANESE CRUISERS WARNED.

Russian Officers at Port Arthur Ordered Them to Withdraw.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 16.—A story comes from the Orient of an averted collision on an occasion when two Japanese cruisers in the Gulf of Pechili unexpectedly appeared before Port Arthur. The Russian signal officers at the outer station signaled that the port was closed to foreign ships of war. Disregarding or misunderstanding this signal, however, the two Japanese cruisers steamed straight into the harbor. They were intercepted, however, by a Russian steam launch, having on board an official, who warned the Japanese Captains that the forts would fire on the cruisers if they were not immediately withdrawn. This advice was taken, it is said, by the Japanese commander, but with very bad grace.

THE SAGAN ESTATES.

German Emperor Lets Them Go to Duc de Talleyrand-Perigord, Formerly the Famous Prince de Sagan.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—The long-contested Silesian inheritance of the late Duke Louis of Sagan-Valencay has just been granted, by imperial letters, in fief to the French Duc de Talleyrand-Perigord, who swore allegiance to Germany before he received the award of the revenues of the duchy.

Charles Guillaume Frederic Boson de Talleyrand-Perigord, Duc de Talleyrand, and Prince (Herzog) zu Sagan, is better known as the Prince de Sagan, the former leader of Parisian society. He succeeded his father in the title and estates of Talleyrand-Perigord last year, after a sensational occurrence, which is still talked about in Paris, and the story of which was published all over the world. The Duke was born in 1832, and until a few years ago was recognized as the arbiter elegantiarum of the French capital. His wife was and still is a leader of fashion of equal prominence. She is a daughter of the late Baron Sallière, and shortly after their marriage the Prince refused to allow his wife to profit by the money dishonestly acquired by her father, who, when his transactions during the Franco-Prussian war became known, blew out his own brains. The Princess would not yield to her husband's order, and the couple separated, and lived apart for twenty-five years.

The sensation referred to occurred in November, 1897. The old Duc de Talleyrand-Perigord might die at any moment, and the heir, the Prince de Sagan, was a physical and mental wreck. If he died before his father the immense estates in Germany would pass to his eldest son, whom the Princess dislikes. She wants them to go to the younger son, Prince Boson.

The Prince with his attendants was living at the Cercle de la Rue Royale, a fashionable club. One day the Princess, who had not spoken to her husband for twenty years, with a physician and her younger son, called at the club. A few moments later a helpless bundle was carried down the stairs and deposited in a carriage. The Princess and her companions hastily followed, entered the carriage, and drove away. Hours later all Paris knew that the wife had abducted her husband.

The Princess took the half-dead Prince to her house in the Faubourg. She announced to the world that in doing so she was moved only by motives of pity and compassion.

There is no doubt that the Prince received the most solicitous care. But there were few persons who did not believe that the Princess abducted her husband in order to try to keep him alive till his father's death, when he could be persuaded or forced to make a will in accordance with her wishes.

Meanwhile, no one connected with the matter seemed to have remembered that the German Emperor could do absolutely as he liked with regard to the succession to the estates. These are of vast extent, are valued at between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, and produce an annual income of about $100,000. They are held as a fief of the crown under an old law, and the Kaiser has the power to recognize any heir he chooses. After the old Duke died Emperor William declared that he would never allow the estates to pass into the virtual control of the former Princess de Sagan. The fact that he has now changed his mind will be regarded by Parisian society as only another instance of the genius for diplomacy possessed by Jeanne Alexandrine, Duchesse de Talleyrand-Perigord.

To Punish Spanish Malcontents.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—At a Cabinet Council to-day Premier Silvela said the organized agitation of the Chambers of Commerce, regarding financial projects, was directed not against the Government but against the State, and the Government, he added, had decided to deal energetically with them, and also with non-taxpaying Barcelona, where, he explained, the situation was intolerable. Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies later Señor Silvela declared that the Government intended to maintain martial law until the normal condition of affairs was re-established.

Bolivar Rebellion Crushed.

COLON, COLOMBIA, Nov. 16.—Panama is tranquil, but there is no telegraphic communication with the interior. The Bolivar rebels have been crushed.

TROLLEY CAR FALLS TEN FEET.

Accident Near Passaic Results in the Injury of All on Board Except a Fortunate Boy.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 16.—A dozen passengers riding on a trolley car of the Jersey City, Passaic and Paterson line dropped with the car a distance of ten feet from the trestle over Weasel Brook, a mile from this city, this afternoon. All were injured with the exception of a boy. The car was traveling at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour. It leaped from the rails and dropped over the side of the trestle. The most seriously hurt persons are:

KEUMMEL, Mrs. HENRY, Passaic; spine badly injured, leg cut, bruised, and cut by glass.
MORRISSE, Motorman, Passaic; leg broken, back hurt, both hands, face, and neck cut by glass.
KEUMMEL, FLORA, Passaic; cut and bruised.
KIP, Mrs. JOHN, Wallington; cut about the head, back injured, and nervous shock.
KIP, Mrs. NICHOLAS, Wallington; cut by glass, bruised, and nervous shock.
SUDE, Conductor, Paterson; back injured, severely cut by glass, and bruised.

Harold Keummel, a boy, was kneeling at a window when the accident occurred. He was thrown through the window, and fell into the creek but was fished out of the water without any trace of injury. He landed ten feet away from where the car dropped, so great was the force with which he was hurled. How he escaped being cut by the glass cannot be explained.

It is not known what caused the car to jump from the rails unless it was the speed at which it was traveling. It is said that most of the load was at the rear end, and that the front end of the car was light. The forward trucks jumped from the rail first, and the wheels ran along the ties for a short distance. Motorman Morrisse stuck to his post and tried to bring the car to a stop, but the momentum was too great and the car shot off the side of the trestle. It appears to have dropped almost straight down, landing first on its front dashboard and then falling backwards and sideways. The roof and one side were crushed by coming against the stone abutment. The passengers were thrown to the forward end by the tilting of the car as it dropped, and upon them rained the broken glass, the seats and pieces of the crushed side and roof.

There is a curve in the road near the point of the accident, and this may have aided in derailing the car.

The cries of the injured persons in the car were heard a long distance, and a number of men went to their aid. They and the least injured of the passengers at once set about rescuing those inside the car. Drs. Bruender and Pedrick were summoned, and attended the injured at private houses on the road not far from the scene of the accident. After being made as comfortable as possible, and having their wounds dressed, the victims of the accident were brought to the hospital here. The water in the creek was about four feet deep, and most of the injured persons were soaked. It is feared serious results may follow from this, and care was taken to prevent the development of pneumonia.

The North Jersey Traction officials began an investigation of the accident this evening, but refuse to say anything. The injured motorman is not in a condition to give any information.

CONGRESSMAN SETTLE DEAD.

Kentucky Representative Expires Suddenly at Owenton.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 16.—Congressman Evan E. Settle, Democrat, representative from the Seventh Kentucky District, died suddenly at Owenton of heart disease at 5 o'clock this evening. He was born in Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 1, 1848, and received his early education at the classical school of B. B. Sayre. He was graduated from the Louisville High School in June, 1864, and was admitted to the bar in 1870.

He practiced for some years in Owen County, Kentucky, and in 1878 was elected County Attorney. He was re-elected to that office in 1882 and again in 1886. He resigned the following year, and was elected to the Kentucky Legislature, where he served two terms. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention held in St. Louis in 1888, and was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress as a Democrat, defeating W. C. P. Breckinridge, the Fusion candidate.

He was re-elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress.

PRESSING AGUINALDO HARD

He Is Making Desperate Efforts to Get to Bayombong.

AMERICAN PRISONERS RESCUED

Insurgent Stores in Large Quantities Captured, with Senora Aguinaldo's Wardrobe.

MANILA, Nov. 16.—Reports have been received here from Gen. Young dated Humingam, yesterday. Humingam is about thirty miles east of San Fabian, and Gen. Young is supposed to have advanced considerably further toward San Fabian.

A correspondent telegraphs an account of the rapid pace with which Gen. Young covered the road with his cavalry. The Macabebe scouts completely surprised and demoralized the insurgents around the low country. A messenger and reinforcements who were captured say no town from San Jose to San Nicholas expected the arrival of the Americans until a day or two after they actually arrived.

Aguinaldo and his Government are said to be making desperate efforts to escape to Bayombong. All the information here is to the effect that he is still in the low country.

Lieut. Johnston, with Troop M of the Third Cavalry, captured yesterday, at San Nicolas twelve barrels containing the wardrobe of Aguinaldo's wife, some personal effects, the records of the Secretary of War, and much commissary and medical supplies.

Señora Aguinaldo probably escaped over the Divide, but the Secretary of War is thought to be inside the lines.

Thomas W. Hayes, a civilian, and Calvin S. Davis of the Sixteenth Infantry, who were held prisoners by the insurgents, have been rescued.

Col. Wessels captured at Tayug several hundred thousand pounds of rice, 7,500 pounds of salt, 5,500 pounds of flour marked "Dayton, Ohio," 2,500 pounds of sugar, 1,300 new uniforms, and hundreds of thousands of Mauser shells.

The names of Lieut. Gilmore and seven of his men were found written on the walls of the Convent of San Quintin.

The garrisons of all the towns surprised resisted feebly.

Gen. Wheaton has not yet appeared.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Gen. Otis today cabled the War Department as follows regarding the situation of the American advance in pursuit of Aguinaldo:

"Manila, Nov. 16.—During thirty-six hours four and one-half inches of rain; still raining north. Lawton's telegraph line not beyond San Jose; last dispatch evening 14th reported captured many supplies, transportation, north and east of San Nicolas, and our troops moving from Humingam and Tayug west on Urdaneta, where insurgent force reported. Lawton has abundant supplies, subsistence, forage, and transportation (at) San Isidro and Cubanatuan, but unable to move it.

"MacArthur has railroad between Bamban and Tarlac in operation; five miles; road south Bamban being reconstructed; removed rails found north of Tarlac. MacArthur sends four battalions (and one) troop cavalry forward to Gereona to-day; advance from Allaga at Victoria five miles north of East Tarlac."

Surgeon Wilkinson Going to Manila.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Acting Assistant Surgeon H. Brookman Wilkinson, United States Army, has been, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General, ordered by the Secretary of War to proceed from this city to New York City and there report to the commanding officer Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, for duty to accompany that regiment on the transport Logan, which is expected to sail on or about Nov. 20 for the Philippines.

Medico-Legal Department in Manila.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Recent mail advices from Manila received at the War Department show that Gen. Otis has established a medico-legal department in Manila, in charge of two Filipino physicians, José R. Hidalgo and Gregorio Singlan. An emergency ward and dissecting room have also been established for post-mortem examinations. The department is to be subject to the orders of the Supreme Court and the tribunals of justice in the city of Manila.

Insurgents' New Device.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Mail advices received at the War Department show that the Filipino insurgents have adopted a new method of interference with the military telegraph lines. This is done by attaching a fine copper wire to the line and running it down the pole or through the foliage of a tree to the ground, where it is attached to a piece of iron driven into the earth. It effectively cuts off communication, and is not easily discovered when once accomplished.

Burial of Major Logan.

MANILA, Nov. 16.—Major John A. Logan, killed in action at San Jacinto on Saturday, was buried in Paco Cemetery this morning. Many persons followed the body to the grave. Chaplain Pierce officiated and the Twentieth Infantry furnished the escort, which was commanded by Major Robman. The pall-bearers were the Captains of the Twentieth Infantry.

REPORTS FAVOR THE HOLLAND.

Naval Officers Praise the Submarine Torpedo Boat.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The report of the Board of Inspection and Survey on the official test of the submarine boat Holland in Peconic Bay, Nov. 6, has been given out by the Secretary of the Navy. The tests were made to ascertain whether the boat was able to come up to the requirements for a submarine boat for the navy. The board reports that all the requirements of the department were fulfilled by the performance of the Holland on this trial.

A report by Capt. John Lowe, United States Navy, who was on board the Holland at the official trial, was made public in this city yesterday. It showed that nine persons, or four more than would be required should the little destroyer go into action, were carried in the tests, which occupied a period of a little more than three hours. At the close the condition of the batteries and the air reservoirs showed that the boat could have run three times as far as she did without replenishing either. Both the gas engine and the electric motor were used to drive the boat, the former when she was running on the surface of the water. Capt. Lowe describes the Holland as "an engine of warfare of terrible potency, which the Government must necessarily adopt into its service."

The Kentucky Sails for New York.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 16.—The battleship Kentucky left the ship yard this morning for New York. There she will go into dry-dock for final cleaning of her bottom preparatory to her official trial trip, which will take place Nov. 23 off the Massachusetts coast.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The battleship Texas has arrived at Boston.

The Dolphin has arrived at La Guayra.

The New Orleans arrived yesterday at Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, en route to Manila.

The Adams has arrived at Port Angeles.

The Essex has sailed from Leghorn for Genoa, and the Standish from Annapolis, for Norfolk.

The Marietta has arrived at Port Said on her way to Manila.

Favors Up-Town Post Office.

First Assistant Postmaster General Perry H. Heath called on Postmaster Van Cott yesterday. After an inspection of the departments of the Post Office he assured Mr. Van Cott that he would favor the erection of a larger general Post Office building up town. A special committee from the Board of Trade and Transportation also called on Mr. Van Cott in regard to the inadequacy of present means of handling the volume of mails, which is daily increasing.

NOTES OF THE DRAMA.

QUEEN LAVINIA'S PLAY.

Varied Emotions Expressed by a Theatre Audience in Hoboken.

"The Patriotic Spy; or, On Neutral Ground," the "magnificent scenic production," as the play bills have it, of the "thrilling" story of the Revolution, written by Lavinia I., Queen of the Holland Dames, otherwise Miss Lavinia H. Van Westervelt Dempsey, has got as near this city—its eventual destination—as Hoboken. It was staged there last night, after its three nights' run at Paterson, at the Lyric Theatre, where it will be performed again to-night and to-morrow.

The dingy theatre last night contained a scanty audience that during the first act was enwrapped in gloomy depression. The three following acts, however, were performed to the accompaniment of intermittent tittering, laughter, and applause. The hilarity sometimes was excited by situations and passages that were intended to produce the contrary effect upon the spectators. Some of the queerest scenic and light effects seen on any stage delighted the onlookers.

The plot of the melodrama has been too often recounted to need description here. Suffice it to say that the piece abounds in good old melodramatic references to "my sainted mother" and such lofty expressions as "Fatigue is unknown to a sister whose brother is in peril," and that lapses of memory on the part of the actors and actresses in the emotional situations were filled in with appropriate sighs.

Queen Lavinia and Sir Guy Dempsey witnessed the performance from a box. The piece, with its two carloads of scenery and twenty-two actors, actresses, and supers, will go from Hoboken on tour in Massachusetts, thence to Troy, and, if present plans are carried out, will finally be seen in this city at a theatre in Broadway at the end of December.

ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT SUCCESSFUL.

About $4,500 Realized by the Sale of Seats.

The benefit performance in aid of the Actors' Fund of America was given yesterday afternoon at the Broadway Theatre under the direction of Andrew A. McCormick. It continued for five hours, presenting nearly all the stars at present appearing in this city at different theatres.

About $4,500 was the sum realized by the sale of tickets at advanced prices. This amount surpassed any receipts ever taken in at previous benefit performances given under the auspices of this association.

The programme contained acts from four plays, including the coronation scene from "More Than Queen," by Julia Arthur, assisted by her entire company; one from "Becky Sharp," by Mrs. Fiske; the first act of William H. Crane's comedy, "A Rich Man's Son," and an act from William A. Brady's production of "Way Down East."

The feature of the afternoon entertainment was Henry Irving's appearance, assisted by Mr. L. Belmore, Mr. Laurence Irving, and Miss Brenda Gibson, in his pretty one-act play entitled "The Story of Waterloo." John Drew also lent his assistance by presenting the interesting comedy, "Mrs. Hilary's Regrets," assisted by Mr. Fran E. Lamb and Miss Isabel Irving.

The remaining programme consisted of a tenor solo by Richie Ling, bass solo by Eugene Cowles, and contralto selections by Mrs. Josephine Jacoby. The Cragg family went through their clever acrobatic specialty, Miss Idalene Cotton and Mr. Nick Long gave their specialty act, and Mlle. Eugenie Fougere sang some of her French songs.

WYNDHAM'S THEATRE OPENED.

Inaugural Performance Nets £4,000 for Soldiers' Families.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The inaugural performance of "David Garrick" at Wyndham's Theatre, Charles Wyndham's new house, at the corner of Cranbourne Street and Charing Cross Road, this evening, furnished ample testimony that his old friends will follow this favorite actor wherever he chooses to lead. Fashionable, enthusiastic, and patriotic admirers packed the house, the entire receipts being devoted to the Aldershot branch of the British Soldiers' Wives and Families' Association.

The theatre has much architectural beauty, artistic surroundings, and the most modern appointments.

Mr. Wyndham, Miss Mary Moore, William Farren, and Arthur Bourchier bore themselves with distinction in the performance. It was significant that, in a speech at the close announcing that the proceeds of the evening were £4,000, Mr. Wyndham, when he intended to say "heart of Africa," inadvertently said "heart of America." He added:

"It is as impossible to tell my plans for reaching your hearts as it would be for Gen. Buller to reveal how he will reach Pretoria. We only know that somehow or other we will get there."

Prominent in the boxes were Mrs. James Brown Potter, the Hon. Alfred Rothschild, and Alfred Belt, the South African millionaire.

Crowds assembled at the pit entrances of the theatre at 6 o'clock this morning, and rapidly increased in size as the day progressed. The twelve-hour wait was relieved by the singing of patriotic songs and card playing, while hawkers of camp-stools and sandwiches plied a brisk trade.

CISSIE LOFTUS INJUNCTION HEARD.

Ellen Terry Fears Trouble May Make the Actress Mad.

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, yesterday heard the application made on behalf of Weber & Fields, the Broadway music hall proprietors, for an injunction restraining Miss Cissie Loftus from appearing under any other management in any theatre but their own, pending the term of a contract which they allege they hold signed by Miss Loftus.

Counsel for the managers said that the contract in question was made on July 14, 1899, for a period of thirty-five weeks, at a salary of $500 a week, and that Miss Loftus was to appear in all the burlesques produced at their theatre, and that she also contracted to appear at one Sunday performance in every tour.

In behalf of Miss Loftus ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, her counsel, called attention to the clause in the contract relating to Sunday appearances, and that when she made the agreement she was not aware of the fact that by appearing she would be violating the law. Counsel also contended that his client was led to believe by the managers that she was to take Miss Fay Templeton's place as the leading woman of the company, but instead Miss Lillian Russell was engaged, and under the circumstances she would have to play secondary parts, which she could not afford to do without loss of prestige in the profession.

Justice Scott, after hearing arguments, reserved his decision. An interesting development in the situation is a statement made at the Knickerbocker Theatre by Miss Ellen Terry, who says that she takes a great interest in Miss Loftus's affairs, and is fearful lest Miss Loftus's troubles, due in part to suits at law, may distract her mind so as to do damage to her histrionic career. She adds that she has written to Norman Hapgood, asking him and his wife to look after Miss Loftus's affairs while she is out of the city.

SUIT BY GUSTAV KERKER.

Causes Appointment of Receiver for Amusement Company.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—There was a brief hearing in the Equity Session of the Superior Court this afternoon upon the application of Gustav Kerker of New York for the appointment of a receiver of the Greater New York Amusement Company.

Mr. Kerker claims that the company owes him $1,200 as royalty on songs which he has written and furnished, and asks the court to order the Columbia Theatre management to retain sufficient of the proceeds from the sales of tickets to meet this indebtedness. Judge Braley appointed Wolf Falk, the resident manager of the Columbia Theatre, receiver, and authorized him to retain 30 per cent., which is to be subject to disposal when the result of this suit is known.

AUGUSTUS THOMAS IS SUED.

A. C. Carson Claims the Authorship of the Play "Arizona."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 16.—Andrew Carlisle Carson to-day brought suit in the United States Court here against Augustus Thomas, author of a play called "Arizona," and Kirk Lashelle and Fred Hamlin, proprietors of the company using the name "Arizona," which Carson, in his petition, says he copyrighted May 19, 1890, with a play written by him. A permanent injunction and damages is asked.

LUDLOW TALKS ON CUBA

He Fears that the Suffrage Now Would Bring Ruin.

"MIGHT BE HAITI NO. 2"

Havana Now Is Well Governed, Says the Governor at the Chamber of Commerce.

An informal talk on the transformation of Havana under the American flag and Cuba under the wardenship of the United States was given yesterday afternoon, in the gallery of the Chamber of Commerce, by Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, United States Volunteers, Governor of Havana.

The occasion was a reception to Gen. Ludlow under the auspices of the Board of Trustees of the Cuban Orphan Fund, of which Gen. Francis V. Greene is Chairman.

Gen. Greene, in presenting Gen. Ludlow as one of whom every New Yorker should be proud, said that his administration at Havana and that of Gen. Wood at Santiago had attracted the attention of the world. "If," continued Gen. Greene, "our colonial system is a success, it will have been so through the efforts of such men as Gens. Ludlow and Wood."

Gen. Ludlow's voice suffered from a cold, and in citing contributory causes for his disability he mentioned "the sanitation of the elevated railroads," an allusion that appeared to be popular.

"I had," continued the speaker, "the good fortune to succeed Gen. Greene, who had done much in the way of preparing conditions for me. Nothing could have been more chaotic or alarming than the condition of Havana. The city was left without the presence of the Spanish soldiers; the volunteers were armed and were a source of anxiety and menace; all government was abandoned and 33,000 people were in actual penury, many dying in corners. The sanitary condition of Havana was indescribable—it was a sort of Gehenna.

"A municipal police force was organized under a Cuban Major General, which was turned over in an effective condition to the Mayor of the city. It has continued to do excellent duty, and in this respect Havana is as well protected as any city of civilization.

"Havana is now cleaner than any city with which I am acquainted. It has a better Government than some cities I know of." [Laughter.]

Of yellow fever Gov. Ludlow said: "It is always like a dragon, ready to pour out its poisonous breath. We solved the mystery—with the broom and disinfectants.

"The rooting out of the fever necessitated house to house visitation. The natives at first were a little astonished, but accepted the situation when they found that they were not to be robbed or assailed."

The Cubans, Gen. Ludlow said, have been misjudged. They are not as we are, not Anglo-Saxon in any sense. They belong to a dying race. Among them are some of the most cultivated and delightful people in the world. "They are," the General said, "the most lovable people I have met anywhere. America made them her wards after they had been under the iron hand of Spain. They had never had an opportunity of adjusting their own affairs.

"In business matters they are strictly honest. In official affairs, pupils of Spanish rulers, they acted on the principle 'public office is a public crib.'"

The Cubans, the speaker continued, lack two qualities essential to good government, the faculty of submitting to the will of the majority and lack of executive ability.

As to the prospects of the Cubans as they are of governing themselves, Gen. Ludlow was pessimistic. "The present generation," he said, "will, in my judgment, have to pass away before the Cubans can form a stable government.

"A bar to self-government in Cuba," said he, "is the illiteracy of those who would vote. One in five can read and write. To give universal suffrage to such a people would be to swamp the better class. We might just as well retire and let it drift to a Haiti No. 2."

On the subject of the orphans in Cuba, Gen. Ludlow said: "In Havana only 5,000 children out of 30,000 have schooling. The others should be taught without delay. The subject is receiving the attention it deserves, but the result desired has not been accomplished. The island is capable of dealing with the problem, but something should be done at once.

"The system should be intrusted to the government of the island. Its resources are sufficient for the purpose.

"By an earnest effort within a year all the orphans could be cared for." Gen. Ludlow did not favor indiscriminate and indulged aid through gifts.

GEN. BROOKE'S MEN CRITICISED

Gen. Garcia Says Opposition to Civil Government in the Island Comes from the Office Holders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Gen. Garcia, who has returned to Washington, from Cuba, publicly criticises the appointments which have been made by Gen. Brooke. He says:

"For nine months the men have been drawing fat salaries from the United States Military Government, paid, however, out of the revenues of the island, and all during that time they have not opened their mouths against the abuses that prevailed and which I have had to come to the United States to criticise, as the Cuban papers were afraid to publish my communications.

"Now, however, when it is known that the President is anxious to carry out the will of Congress and appoint a civil Governor, which will open the way to the independence for which we fought Spain many years, these fortune hunters, like Secretary of State Capote, an appointee of Gen. Brooke, at once jump to the front and cry out against the withdrawal of the military authority and the appointment of a civil Governor and endeavor to inflame the Cubans with the idea that the proposed change is a deadblow to our independence. It will take some little time to prepare for the change, which must, of course, be gradual. And the appointment of a civil Governor is the first step.

"Those who are causing all the trouble are really against any change, for the reason that they believe the removal of Gen. Brooke and the appointment of a Civil Governor means their own removal from the offices to which Gen. Brooke appointed them. So long as they can hold office and draw fat salaries, so long can present conditions continue without one word of protest from their lips. As I have repeatedly said, Gen. Brooke has been most unfortunate in making his appointments, and the best proof of it is the howl against the change of the military for the civil authority."

NO ACTION ON CUBAN FRANCHISES.

The President Will Not Ask Repeal of Prohibiting Law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—After careful consideration of the subject, the President has decided to make no recommendation to Congress at the approaching session touching the repeal of the legislation forbidding the granting of any franchises in Cuba, although the Administration has become convinced that much serious harm has been worked to the best interests of the island by this legislation, which prevents the building of railroads and wharves, the construction of bridges, of trolley roads, of water and sewer conveniences, of telegraph and cable lines, and of all that class of semi-public works which give employment to many persons, both in construction and operation.

As the Attorney General decided that there was no possibility of doubting the intention of Congress, the President felt obliged to refuse to allow any competition in telegraphs and cables which involved the extension of granted rights to the competing parties. It appears that these facts must be laid before Congress at the approaching session, though it is certain that neither the President nor Secretary Root will feel it incumbent to do more than to let the facts speak for themselves, and will refrain from making any recommendations on the subject.

Brig. Gen. Butt Will Not Resign.

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, when asked last night if he had any statement to make relative to the action of Gov. Roosevelt in dismissing the charges he had filed against Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, said: "No, I have nothing to say. The issue is now a dead one. I do not contemplate resigning because of the failure of the charges."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The return of fine weather yesterday was a blessing not only to the Horse Show managers and stockholders, but to the golfers at Ardsley, the hunting set at Hempstead, and the thousands of men and women from out of town at the more fashionable hotels, who are trying to have the time of their lives, and certainly of their year, in this Horse Show week.

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The scenes of Horse Show week, which are worthy of attention and study, are not all at the Madison Square Garden. The uptown streets and avenues, the shops and picture galleries, and all the leading hotels are thronged with women during the day, many of whom are from out of town, and all of whom bear evidence in their gowns and adornments of the possession of means. At the dinner hour this feminine contingent is doubled at the hotels and restaurants by the arrival of the men, who, attired in faultless evening dress, assemble there to dine with relatives and friends. The scenes at the Waldorf, Sherry's, Delmonico's, and the Holland House in particular are most lively and attractive, and especially so at the dinner hour, and after the end of the show from 11 P. M. to 1 A. M., or even later. The hotels and restaurants have made their usual preparations for the week and all have extra floral decorations on the tables, while at the Waldorf the corridors are filled and banked with palms, ferns, and chrysanthemums.

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Wednesday and Thursday have been from the first year of the Horse Show, in 1885, the most crowded of the week. This year the attendance, both of the box element, or of what the Boston newspapers would call the "carriage crowd," as well as of the public, was smaller than usual, owing to the bad weather. Yesterday's cool and bracing airs told another story, and both the afternoon and evening sessions of the show had more of the smart set to be looked at and more of the public to do the staring than at any time during the week. The story of the scenes in the Garden yesterday will be found in other columns.

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The show will begin to wane, both in public and social interest, from this morning. Many of the out-of-town people who came from long distances to attend it have already begun to return home, and there will be quite an exodus on the trains to the South and West to-night. The Yale-Harvard football game to-morrow at Cambridge will draw away a large portion of the younger society element, and many parties will start to-day for Boston to witness the contest. The dinner and small dance to be given by Mrs. Drexel this evening will be attended by the more prominent belles and by the Philadelphia contingent headed by Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Widener, which has been so much in evidence at the show during the past few days.

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The young English nobleman who was recently brought to New York for newspaper purposes is to be the star of a six nights and matinée semi-professional performance, to be given in the Astoria ballroom during the week beginning Dec. 11. The announcement of this coming affair, the proceeds of which from the sale of tickets, at $6 each, are to be given to certain worthy charities, lets the cat out of the bag, as it were, in that it reveals the raison d'être for the recent remarkable so-called reception given at the Astoria by a band of young men known as the Strollers, and whose membership is drawn from all the varying strata of New York social and professional life. It will be remembered that the thousand or more men and women who had been sent four or five invitations apiece for this reception, found on attending it that they simply formed part of a struggling mass of individuals, trying to ascertain what was going on, or why they had been invited. They then fell to wondering as to the underlying motive which had prompted the Strollers to bring so many people together in such an aimless way. The reason is now evident. Those invited to the reception will be expected to purchase tickets for the coming performance, and presumably all the reception guests who can afford to purchase the high-priced tickets will feel themselves under obligations to do so. The scheme is not other than legitimate, but while it has been worked before in minor ways, has never been played on so large a scale.

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At this entertainment, what is called "a new musical comedy," entitled "The Lady From Chicago," written by some members of the Strollers, will be produced by a cast, including, among others, the Brothers d'Hauteville, Joseph G. Lamb, Edward Fales Coward, MacKenzie Gordon, Charles L. Safford, "Gerry" Benkard, Miss Emily Hoffman, Miss Cryder, Miss Donaldson, Mrs. E. L. Richards, Jr., and Miss Frances and Miss Grace Hoyt. There is a perfunctory committee on invitations, which includes James J. Van Alen and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., both of whom will probably be abroad when the entertainment is given, and the usual patronesses, now called a Ladies' Committee, headed, of course, by Mrs. Astor, and concluding with Mrs. Willing. It is to be hoped that the performance will be worth the price of the tickets and that the charities selected to be benefited through and by it will receive a goodly sum, but the opinion is generally expressed that the Strollers might have adopted a more dignified way of interesting the public in themselves and their aims.

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As was anticipated, Mrs. Ashmore defeated Mrs. Thacher in the finals at Ardsley yesterday by 2 up, and came into the possession of the prize, which was a handsome silver clock. Miss Herron won the Hudson River, or Consolation Cup, from Mrs. Wells, by 6 up and 5 to play. Miss Herron really played better golf yesterday than did Mrs. Ashmore, but the result of the tournament was as at Baltusrol, which followed the championship tournament at Bala, a surprise, and showed conclusively that nothing is more uncertain than the outcome of a woman's golf tournament. No one for a moment supposed, at the opening of the Bala tournament, that Miss Hoyt would be defeated, and Miss Underhill be the champion, and even Miss Underhill's defeat at Baltusrol by Mrs. William Gorham it was not thought that she would lower her colors at Ardsley to so comparatively new a candidate for championship honors as Mrs. Ashmore. Miss Underhill's defeat is the cause of much regret to the many new friends and admirers which this young woman has gained during the past few weeks, and who give her the greatest credit for her pluck and persistence. The weather of Wednesday was enough to discourage the hardiest man player, and the fact that not only Miss Underhill, but Mrs. Ashmore, Mrs. Thacher, and Mrs. Welles played in it, is creditable to their sporting instincts and to American women in general. Imagine the sensation that the playing of four young women of an out-door game involving such exposure as golf, in the snow and raw fog of Wednesday, would have excited twenty years ago. The times have changed and we with them.

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The annual ball given by the Junior Class of Columbia College will take place this year at Sherry's on the evening of Tuesday, Dec. 19. Augustine N. Lawrence, Jr., is Chairman of this year's committee, whose other members are Maxwell Stevenson, Walter H. Grace, Bruce M. Falconer, and Gustavus W. Buckholz. Bruce M. Falconer of 8 East Sixty-second Street is the Secretary. Invitations to a number of prominent women to act as patronesses of this ball, each of whom will be expected to purchase a certain number of tickets for the same, have been sent out, as usual.

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The engagement is announced in Boston of Mr. Alanson Tucker, the yachtsman, and formerly Commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club, and who is also well known in the yachting and club worlds of New York, and Miss Kate Davis of Cambridge. The engagement is also announced of Miss Davison Hennen and Miss Katharine Whiting, daughter of Mr. Eliot Butler Whiting of this city.

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The first of the season's receptions will be given this afternoon when Mrs. Charles A. Minton of 635 Park Avenue will give one for her daughter, Mrs. Edward Beadel. After this week the teas and receptions of the early Winter will begin, and although Thanksgiving week will find most of the fashionables in the country with a consequent lull in matters social in town, the season may be said to have commenced.

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The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sailed on Wednesday from Cherbourg for this port, is said to have on board, among others, Mrs. Astor, Sr., Sir Edward and Lady Colebrooke, M. and Mme. R. E. Madrazo, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Weston, Walter S. Gurnee, Poultney Bigelow, and Mr. and Mrs. Julian Le Roy White. The Majestic, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, and which on her return to England will be withdrawn from passenger service and become an English troopship, brought among other passengers La Marquise de Tallyrand, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Underwood, Baroness Zedlitz, F. D. Millet, J. S. Hope Simpson, Mrs. J. G. Beals, Miss Beals, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mrs. Osborn E. Bright, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Montgomery, William Oothout, William Parsons, David F. Thompson, Wesley Watson, and Dr. Hamilton Wright. The Werra, which arrived yesterday from Genoa and Naples, brought among other passengers Mr. and Mrs. George B. Brown and G. B. Ploda, the Swiss Minister.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Levy—Levenson.

A pretty wedding was performed according to the Jewish rite at the Savoy Hotel yesterday afternoon, when George W. Levy of New York was married to Miss Jeannette, the daughter of Michael Levenson of 139 East Seventy-second Street. The Rev. Stephen S. Wise was the officiating minister. The bride was given away by her father, and Dr. Frederick W. Levenson was the best man. There were more than 150 guests, including Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gumpert, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Levenson, Mr. and Mrs. Newman Erb, Miss Minnie Gumpert, Miss Jessie Gumpert, Miss Ristori Levenson, Miss Miriam Lessner, Miss Julia Levy, and others.

Young—Smith.

Miss Carolyn Marsden Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Smith was married to Charles Lawson Young last evening at her home, 710 President Street, Brooklyn. Edna H. Smith, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and E. Welling Ryder acted as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George Braker of the First Baptist Church of Stamford, Conn. A brother-in-law of the groom.

Mills—Thornton.

Miss Anna Thornton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Thornton of 305 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, was married last night to Mr. Archibald B. Mills of Newark, N. J., at the home of the bride. Miss Thornton was attended by her sister, Miss Helen Thornton, as maid of honor, and Mr. Clark Mills, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The ushers were Reginald Jaffray and William Brinkerhoff.

Bauman—Herrman.

At Sherry's last evening Miss Estelle Herrman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Herrman, was married to Joseph Bauman. The wedding took place at 6 P. M. Miss Jennie Herrman was the maid of honor, while W. S. Herrman, Arnold B. Herrman, Henry Bauman, Max Bauman, Joseph Corn, and Albert Herrman were the ushers. More than three hundred guests were present.

MURDERED ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Man Who Killed Capt. Baisley to be Tried in America.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 16.—The tragedy on the American schooner J. B. Van Dusen, which occurred on the high seas in the Bay of Fundy last Saturday night, will result, like other recent famous murder cases, in the trial of the murderer at an American port.

The inquest into the death of Capt. Baisley of the schooner was completed to-night. The jury decided that the Captain was killed on the high seas. It now remains for the New York owners of the Van Dusen to determine the place of trial.

The jury also found that Capt. Baisley came to his death at the hands of sailor Maxwell.

OPERA COMPANY ANGRY.

Detained at the Barge Office Through an Impresario's Dilatoriness.

The noise of many foreign tongues is familiar about the Barge Office, but it is not often that the immigration officials have such a medley of musical voices as played upon their ears yesterday. The fact was they had got themselves into a kind of hornets' nest by detaining a whole Italian opera company. It was the Compagnia Augusto Azzali, bound for Guatemala, which arrived on the steamship Tartar Prince from Naples. There were forty-two members of the company, thirty of whom were women. All were indignant, and Dr. Rosi, the agent of the Italian Government, was in entire sympathy with them.

It appeared that the impresario Augusto Azzali had preceded them to this country and was in this city. He was to meet the others here and arrange for their trip by rail to New Orleans, whence they were to proceed by steamer to Guatemala. But he was not at the pier, and when the Immigration Inspectors found that among the forty-two singers there were assets amounting to not more than $100, he decided that they might become public charges, and accordingly ordered that they should be sent to the Barge Office.

Dr. Rosi protested and declared that he would complain to the Italian Ambassador. One of the tenors dramatically snapped his fingers and announced that they had more talent in the company than the whole official staff at the Barge Office. Just when it began to look like international difficulties a railroad clerk dashed into the Commissioner's office with tickets for the transportation of the troupe sent by the impresario, and the singers were released.

The Vice President Still Improving.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 16.—Vice President Hobart continues to show signs of improvement. He had another good night's sleep last night and was very bright to-day. He felt so well that he was shaved by his barber, during which operation he sat up in an easy chair. Dr. Newton now believes he will recover.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Clarence R. Greathouse.

Clarence R. Greathouse, who was Consul General of the United States to Japan, from 1886 to 1889, died at Seoul, Korea, Oct. 21. At the time of his death, Mr. Greathouse was adviser to the Korean Government, a position he had held without interruption during the ten years' residence in Korea subsequent to the expiration of his term as Consul. The Emperor of Korea paid all funeral expenses and ordered an escort of 200 soldiers to attend the obsequies. Mr. Greathouse was the author of a book on Korean folklore.

He was born on a farm near Versailles, Ky., in 1843. His father, Dr. Ridgeley Greathouse, went from Shelbyville, Ky., abandoned medical practice, and became clerk of the Woodford Circuit Court. Dr. Greathouse died in Sacramento, Cal., where he had gone with the expectation of moving his family there. The son was educated in the village seminary at Versailles, Ky., and later was graduated from Bethany College in Virginia. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar, and was made a member of the firm of Porter & Greathouse, the senior partner being P. Porter, the then Governor. Mr. Greathouse became County Attorney of Woodford County, Ky., and later he and Capt. H. C. McLeed founded the Woodford Weekly. Later, in 1869, he emigrated to California, where several years later he formed a partnership with William H. Stewart and Gordon Blanding. He became a power in politics, and was one of the founders of The San Francisco Examiner and its editor for several years. He grew tired of journalism, and when he went to argue a case in the Supreme Court in Washington during Cleveland's first term he was offered the office of Consul General at Yokohama, which he accepted. He was accompanied to his post by his mother, and he made such an excellent record as Consul that he was retained under the Harrison Administration. During his service as Consul he became acquainted with Ni-Kung, the King of Korea, and gave him much good advice. This and Mr. Greathouse's good address so pleased the King that he asked him to accept the created office of "Ho Pang," or Prime Minister. Mr. Greathouse resigned the Consulate and accepted the Premiership in 1890, and went to Seoul to live. Here he had to contend with many and great difficulties and was in danger of his life. The old nobility tried to thwart all his reform movements, and in 1894 their plots resulted in the murder of the Queen in her palace and the slaughter of many of her attendants. Mr. Greathouse was appointed to investigate the murder, and several of the murderers, it was said, were arrested and beheaded. Later Mr. Greathouse detected a plot that had been made to blow up the King, the Prime Minister, and the chief notables of the Court. It was the New Year in Korea, and there was to have been a meeting of State in the Court. As Mr. Greathouse was dressing, one of the conspirators told him that a large quantity of gunpowder had been stored under the Council Chamber and was to be touched off when the King should ascend the throne. Mr. Greathouse had the cellars searched and found the story to be true. He told the King, and a little later several of the conspirators were arrested and executed.

It was reported over a year ago that Mr. Greathouse had been removed from office through Russian influence, against whom he had warned the King, but his relatives say he was still in office as late as August last.

William B. Taylor.

William B. Taylor, head of the real estate firm of William B. Taylor & Son of 510 Fifth Avenue, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease at his home, 38 West Fiftieth Street. Mr. Taylor had been at his place of business during the day, and, not feeling well, went to a near-by drug store for a restorative. Then he proceeded to his home, where his condition quickly became serious, and in a very short time he was dead.

Mr. Taylor was seventy years old, and a son of William B. Taylor, who was Postmaster of New York under President Abraham Lincoln. For many years he was a member of the Stock Exchange, and was in the brokerage business at 52 Wall Street as a member of the firm of Kissam & Taylor. When Mr. Kissam retired Joseph Taylor entered the business, and the firm became known as Taylor Brothers.

About fifteen years ago William B. Taylor retired, but after a brief respite entered the real estate business with his son. Mr. Taylor leaves a wife and two sons—William E. and Frank B. Taylor.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE P. HOWELL died at 595 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday after a lingering illness. He was a civil engineer, and assisted in the construction of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Erie Railroad and of the gravity roads at Scranton. He was born at Southampton, L. I., June 4, 1819.

The Rev. THOMAS M. WEBB, who devoted the last eight years of his life to evangelist work, died at his home, 455 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He was fifty-nine years old, and was born in Brooklyn. A widow, three daughters, and two sons survive him. The burial will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

JOHN DIKEMAN PRAY died at his home, 80 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was born sixty-two years ago on Washington Street. He studied law with his uncle, County Judge John Dikeman, and was admitted to practice in 1861. For years he was a member of the firm of Pray, Knaebel & Pray. He was one of the original members of the Hamilton Club.

ABRAHAM MANNERS, formerly a Newark, (N. J.) Alderman, died at his home at 35 Columbia Street, that city, yesterday. He leaves a wife and one son. He was sixty-four years old. He had lived in Newark since 1850. When a young man Mr. Manners taught school and studied law. He was Vice President of Ballon & Sons' Brewing Company. He was also a member of the Republican Club.

HENRY MILTON REQUA died on Wednesday at his home, 15 East Sixty-first Street. He was sixty-eight years of age, and his death was due to heart disease. Tarrytown was Mr. Requa's birthplace, and the greater part of his youth was spent in Orleans County, N. Y., whence he moved to this city. He was a member of the Produce Exchange, and was at one time a member of the firm of L. Roberts & Co.

JAMES A. CASSERLY, who years ago was a partner in one of the largest dry goods houses in New York, died yesterday at 40 East Twenty-sixth Street. He had been ill for two weeks from cirrhosis of the liver. Of late Mr. Casserly had been connected with a silk house on Greene Street. He was sixty-five years old. Mr. Casserly leaves a wife, one son, Robert Casserly of Brooklyn, and one daughter, Mrs. Tofft of Syracuse.

Dr. MATTHEW J. SMITH died at 328 First Street, Jersey City, yesterday. His health was undermined by too arduous attention to his practice. Dr. Smith was born in First Street, near the house in which he died, in 1859. He was graduated at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons with honors. He was a brother of the Rev. William P. Smith of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, and of the Rev. James Smith of Plainfield.

The Rev. ALOYSIUS STEFFEN, pastor of St. Mary's Church, died at Winfield, Queens Borough, Tuesday night. He was a zealous worker, and continued to perform his duties up to within a short time of his death. Father Steffen was born in Germany Sept. 15, 1857. His early education was received in Europe. On his arrival in this country he became a student at St. Vincent College in Pennsylvania, and

ALL DENOUNCE ROSSITER

Mass Meeting of 2,000 Scores Brooklyn Transit.

SLURS RAILROAD COMMISSION

Senator Coffey Declares Its Members Are All Owned by the Roads Themselves.

Fully 2,000 citizens of large lung power, all with a grievance against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, gathered in Prospect Hall, in Prospect Avenue, near Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, gave voice to their troubles, and showed their dislike for President Rossiter by hissing whenever his name was mentioned.

James P. Farrell, President of the Fort Hamilton Citizens' Protective Association, presided, and Daniel Moynihan was Secretary. On the platform were several well-known citizens of the borough, among these being Senator Coffey, Councilman John J. McGarry, Luke D. Stapleton, ex-Judge William Watson, Willis Van Valkenburgh, the Rev. Dr. Sattig of Dyker Heights, Harry A. Hanbury, and others of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Committee of 175.

Mr. Farrell opened the meeting with a short speech, in which he reminded the crowd that the rights of the citizens were being trampled upon. The crowd agreed with that statement, and when he said that the complainants of the Thirtieth Ward Association represented the solid citizens, the property owners of the district, and were not petty politicians seeking for notoriety, it yelled itself hoarse.

The Rev. Dr. Sattig was next introduced. "I hold in my hand," said he, "a card which the railroad company has posted in its cars and elevated stations. One section reads thus: 'On account of the superior facilities furnished, and to enable more regular service for patrons in built-up districts, the Third Avenue surface cars will not run south of Sixty-fifth street, and the Fifth Avenue surface cars will not run south of Thirty-ninth Street, and no transfers will be issued at those points or south of those points, as heretofore.' That's what we are complaining about."

Mr. Sattig closed by making some suggestions for relief. One was that a good lawyer be hired and that it be ascertained if the company could not be compelled to run through cars in Fifth Avenue. Some of the filthiest cars he had ever seen, he said, were run on Fifth Avenue.

A letter was read from Edward M. Shepard expressing his inability to be present. Mr. Shepard said, however, if the railroad company insisted upon its regulation of no transfers to the surface roads from the elevated and vice versa, that that was a suitable question to submit to the Railroad Commission.

Harry A. Hanbury, Chairman of the Committee of Ten that called upon President Rossiter Wednesday afternoon, stated to the meeting the results of the call. He gave the complaints that the committee had made to President Rossiter, and said that he replied that he did not see why any complaints should be presented; that he did not propose to allow a few "kickers" and the public press to run his road; that he did not care what was published about him and the road, and that he had never read a line that had been printed concerning the matter in question.

Mr. Hanbury said that Mr. Rossiter did state that, beginning Friday morning, a through line would be run from Fort Hamilton to Hamilton Ferry over the Third Avenue line.

A complaint and petition to be presented to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners at the hearing to-morrow was read and adopted. Its main provisions are contained in the following demand for relief:

The immediate abandonment of the present oppressive double fare exaction.

A 5-cent fare and free transfers at all junctions, with optional use of elevated or surface lines.

Frequent through cars on all lines, as required to furnish "a reliable and ample service"; also suitable shelter at all junction points.

Ex-Judge William Watson next appeared and made a speech, in which the quotation from Burns,

> "Why has man a will and power
> To make his fellows mourn,"

wielded with special reference to President Rossiter, brought forth loud and responsive applause.

"All that can be done in this case," went on Judge Watson after describing the rights of individuals and the liabilities of corporations, "is that you can make your complaints to the Railroad Commission. They can make the edict, and if the railroad company refuse to comply, you can go to the Supreme Court and get a mandamus. If they then refuse to comply, they are in contempt of court. You can hold all the meetings you want and orate all you want, but it won't do any good."

Senator Coffey then came forward and precipitated yells and cheers by saying that the Railroad Commissioners were owned by the railroads, and that little could be expected from that quarter.

"The railroad company," he declared, "has never been honest or sincere. It cannot afford to be. The railroads own this city and what is more they own the Railroad Commissioners body and soul. Those three gentlemen were granted extraordinary powers, and yet Vanderbilt himself freely admitted that the railroads owned them."

The last speaker was the Rev. Dr. Homer Stillman. He made a strong plea for municipal ownership.

HENRY E. DIXEY WAS ARRESTED.

Policeman Fleming was standing near Greeley Square at 9:30 o'clock last evening, when he noticed a woebegone person walking down Broadway, his clothes covered with mud so that he resembled the tramps who infest that neighborhood.

As the man crossed Thirty-fourth Street he stumbled and fell, striking his face on [illegible] car track. A section of skin was scraped [illegible] his chick, and the edge of the rail [illegible] a long gash on his chin. The man was Henry E. Dixey, who within a decade was one of the most popular actors on the metropolitan stage. He lay stunned where he had fallen, and the policeman, seeing his condition, put him under arrest and took him to the West Thirtieth Street Station, without knowing who he was.

There the prisoner mumbled, in response to the Sergeant's inquiries, that he was "George Foster of Boston." His wound bled so profusely, however, that an ambulance was summoned from the New York Hospital, and Dr. Solley, who came with it, took three stitches in his mutilated chin and dressed his other hurts. Shortly after the actor had been brought in his son came to the station house and inquired for him under his right name. He had a talk with the prisoner, and then the young man went around to Koster & Bial's, returning an hour later with William A. Brady and Edward E. Rice.

The Sergeant, deciding that the prisoner had sufficiently recovered to be taken away by his friends, accepted Mr. Brady as a bondsman to insure his appearance in court this morning and permitted him to go. Young Dixey refused to say where his father is living in this city. Dixey took part in an entertainment at the Star Theatre Sunday night, but since then has been unemployed.

HARRY APFEL IS DEAD.

Harry Apfel, the pugilist who was defeated and injured in a fight with John Fox at the Pelican Athletic Club on last Saturday night, died early yesterday morning at the Norwegian Hospital in Brooklyn. The autopsy showed that death was due to concussion of the brain. This would tend, the police say, to prove their statement that Apfel received his injuries by making a misstep and falling heavily to the floor. It was said at the hospital, however, the night Apfel arrived there, that he was suffering from fracture of the jaw, shock, and uraemic symptoms.

Fox, who is twenty-one years old, and who was under $500 bonds to appear for examination in the Butler Street Police Court next Tuesday, charged with aiding and abetting a pugilistic fight, was rearrested in the afternoon charged with homicide. He gave bail in $2,500 and pleaded not guilty. Apfel was twenty-six years old and lived at 265 Avenue B, Manhattan.

Mining Engineers Win a Strike.

BRAZIL, Ind., Nov. 16.—Fifty mining engineers of the block coal fields struck today, throwing 4,000 men out of employment. The engineers asked for a raise in wages of $25 per month, which the operators granted, but requested that the scale end May 1. The engineers demanded Oct. 1. Late this evening the operators acceded to the demands and the mines were again started.

FIFTY YEARS A TEACHER.

Dr. Thomas Hunter's Jubilee Celebrated—Normal Alumnae and Hunter Association Dine.

The large ballroom at Sherry's was filled last night with over 300 of the former pupils of Dr. Thomas Hunter, now President of Normal College, who had assembled to honor him in the celebration of his golden jubilee as a teacher. He has rounded out a half century of educational work, starting as a young man in 1849 as principal of Grammar School 35 in Thirteenth Street, and remaining there till 1870, when he left off teaching boys to begin teaching girls, accepting the presidency of the Normal College, which he has since held.

The boys he taught in the old grammar school have formed as men the Thomas Hunter Association, and it was at their annual dinner that Dr. Hunter's semi-centennial was celebrated. They had felicitously invited a large body of the Normal College graduates to dine with them and join them in honoring Dr. Hunter, and the gaily gowned and attractive women who sat at many of the tables last night were as enthusiastic in their tributes as the "old boys." Another body of women, wives and sisters of the "old boys," looked down from the balcony and witnessed with interest the unwonted excitement their usually sedate husbands and brothers gave way to at the right of the kindly, gray-bearded, modest man who had taught them years ago.

The men sat at their own tables last night, and the Normal College alumnae also "flocked by themselves," but the conversation was animated and the scene a pretty one, nevertheless. The dinner was preceded by a business session, at which these officers were re-elected: President—Charles Putzel; Vice President—A. B. De Frece; Treasurer—Charles D. Graham; Secretary—F. R. Fortmeyer; Historian—George W. Sicken. Mr. Putzel presided at the dinner, and in his opening speech referred to "those of us who were graduated from the old school or the Normal College, long, long ago." He lingered over the "long, long ago," and the alumnae waited an instant and then burst into laughter, and said to one another: "Oh, that means you. I wasn't graduated till '94, you know."

Miss L. Marie Pierce was then called to the table of honor and addressed President Hunter on behalf of the alumnae. She heaped encomiums on the President's head, which he bore well, and when she had finished the "old boys" gave her three tremendous cheers, followed by a tiger, and loudly sang "For she's a jolly good fellow, which nobody can deny." Then Miss Mary Toone, a pretty member of the Normal senior class, who had been elected by her classmates to represent them, was called up blushing to make her speech, and said the Normal girls claimed Dr. Hunter for their "very own."

When Dr. Hunter arose he got a rousing salute of waving bouquets and napkins. "Some of you," he said, "to-night have told me how young I looked. They have said the only difference between this picture," pointing to a portrait of himself, painted years ago, which hung on the wall behind him, "and the one I now present is the color of the hair. Well, that was pleasant for a man getting on toward seventy. I should like to see the man who doesn't like to be flattered, particularly by women.

"Seriously, I am an exponent of the public school system. I am proud of the generosity and broadness of the American people, who did not hesitate to take me by the hand, when landed in this city a stranger with only $10 in my pocket. All I did was to do my duty faithfully, as far as I was able, I did all I could for the boys committed to my care, as every boy I taught must know. I never neglected him. I taught the boys to be manly, courageous, truthful, and the girls, too. My idea was that fear is the most demoralizing of the emotions, and with that idea in view I was instrumental in abolishing corporal punishment in the public schools." [Applause.]

President Hunter also said he thought the State owed it to every child to give him all the education he was capable of receiving. "If the State is not willing to do this," said he, "it ought to abandon the position of public schoolmaster. It should do its work completely or not at all."

Miss Helen Gray Cone, Professor of Literature in the Normal College, read a poem she had written for the occasion in honor of Dr. Hunter.

Among those present were ex-Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, Jacob A. Cantor, Tax Commissioner Thomas L. Feitner, School Commissioners M. M. O'Brien, Eustis, and T. Moriarty, Dr. J. T. Nagle, Superintendent Jasper, and E. H. Worker.

FIERCE FIGHT WITH A NEGRO.

He Attacked a Twelve-Year-Old Girl Near New Orleans, and the Father Came to Her Rescue.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—Yesterday morning at 3 o'clock Sam Wright, a burly negro who shipped at Philadelphia as cook on the steamship Lindsfarne, attacked the twelve-year-old daughter of Mr. Gassenberger, a well-known politician of West Wego, a suburb of New Orleans.

The father was awakened by the screams of the child, and rushed to her rescue. A terrible battle ensued, the negro fighting like a maddened fiend. The men clinched in the darkness, and rolled out into the yard. Here the negro broke from Gassenberger's clutches, but the father grappled again, and in the awful struggle the negro bit him time and again about the face, and literally gnawed away the right cheek. By this time they had reached the street fence, and the negro, securing a paling, crushed the left shoulder and broke the arm of his pursuer.

Half dead from the terrible punishment, Gassenberger made one supreme effort, tore the paling from the negro's grasp, and felled him to the ground. But the blow only stunned the brute for a moment, and they grappled again. Then the negro brought a knife into action, and, in avoiding the thrusts, Gassenberger loosened his hold on the man and he broke away and ran toward his ship.

The noise of the battle had, however, awakened the neighbors, and they gave chase. Near the ship another negro, whose name could not be learned, headed off the fugitive, and his capture was effected. The man was taken to the jail in the rear of the town and locked up, and as soon as Sheriff Maiero learned of the affair he hurried there with all the deputies he could get.

A mob was forming to lynch the negro. He was put in a buggy with the Sheriff, and the race to the Gretna Jail, six miles away, was begun. The mob was close behind, and the race was a hot one all the way. Shortly after 7 o'clock Sheriff Maiero landed his prisoner in Gretna Jail, and since then has kept a strong guard about the place. At a late hour to-night no attempt has been made on the jail.

Sheriff Maiero says his force is strong enough to protect the negro, and there will be no lynching. The negro is sure to be hanged even if he escapes mob law.

HOODOO PURSUES THIS FAMILY.

Boy Whose Father Was Murdered and Stepfather Accidentally Killed Fatally Wounds a Playmate.

Theodore Cockfair, thirteen years old, was fatally stabbed on Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, by a companion, Gustave Lucca, fourteen years old. Young Cockfair died while he was being conveyed to the Brooklyn Hospital. Lucca was arrested, and William Klee, aged fourteen, was also held as a witness.

Several weeks ago the boys quarreled, and young Cockfair threw a brick at Lucca and called him a dude. Last night the quarrel was resumed and ended in a fight, in the course of which Cockfair was stabbed.

Young Lucca is the son of Christian W. Lucca, the Brooklyn grocer, who was murdered several years ago by Charles McIlvane. McIlvane was executed for his crime. After the death of Lucca, Mrs. Lucca, the mother of the boy arrested last night, married William Leslie, who fell from the New York Life Insurance Building while it was in process of construction and was instantly killed.

KENTUCKY FOX HUNT.

Annual Meet at Irvine—In the First Run Reynard Escapes.

IRVINE, Ky., Nov. 16.—This is the opening day of the National Fox Hunters' meet. The hunters were up at 4 o'clock and followed the guide to the Kentucky River. They struck a trail and carried it between two mountains. Sly Reynard sought safety in the mountainside and threw the dogs.

Each race consumes two days. W. J. Craddy's Leyda and Pearl E. were foremost in the short race up the valley. There are thirteen entries. The attendance is about 100, many of whom are ladies.

HALE WILL PLAY CENTRE

Yale's Line-Up for the Harvard Game Decided Upon.

TEAM NOW IN GOOD CONDITION

Belief at New Haven that Old Eli's Men Cannot Fight an Uphill Battle Against the Crimson Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 16.—The practice at the Yale field to-day was disappointing to the large crowd of undergraduates that gathered to see the final work of the eleven before the Harvard game. There was no line-up whatever, and there was simply the uninteresting work in punt catching and ball practice. One important matter was definitely settled to-day, and that is that Hale will play centre in the game with Harvard. Cunha has passed to the substitute list. Hale fits into his new position remarkably well. He showed great judgment in passing, and did not fumble once in getting the ball to the backs. It is expected that this change will strengthen the Yale team, for Hale is a player with more dash and spirit than Cunha. His only disadvantage is in his weight, which is 182 pounds.

All hope that Schweppe would be able to participate in the Harvard game disappeared to-day when it was discovered that both of his shoulders are broken, and he has been sent to New York to be treated by a specialist. The coaches think Yale is lucky to have other ends to fall back on. Francis will play at left tackle. While not the equal of Stillman, he can be depended upon to do good work.

The rest of the squad is in fine condition, and when the signals and formations were gone through with to-day not a bruise or sign of stiffness appeared. Sharpe has taken a decided brace the last few days, and it is almost certain that he will start in with Richards on Saturday at half back, but the impression is that he will not last the game out. Fincke's work was better to-day in the way of handling the ball on punts, and he seems to work with Hale as well as he did with Cunha.

To-day's work was good, except that Capt. McBride was inclined to fumble the catching of the other backs' punts. Francis and Stillman were coached on the kick-off, a matter given over to Cunha heretofore. After this the 'Varsity lined up and ran twice around the field, going through their plays and signals. The work was fast, and the plays went like clockwork. After this the men trotted off the field.

The feeling among the coaches and eleven is that everything is in good trim. The opinion freely expressed among the coachers is that the side scoring the first touch-down will win, and that Yale will be unable to fight an up-hill game against Harvard's defense. But if the team has early success, Harvard will have her hands full, for Yale is playing whirlwind football, and the speed the men get into the game is remarkable.

Few new coaches were out to-day. They were Rogers, Camp, Bull, Chadwick, and McClung. The team will rest to-morrow, and will leave for Boston at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Their quarters at Boston will be the Hotel Vendome.

From what was given out to-night, Yale will line up in the game with Harvard as follows: Right end, Snitzer; right tackle, Stillman; right guard, Olcott; centre, Hale; left guard, Brown; left tackle, Francis; left end, Hubbell; quarter back, Fincke; right half back, Richards; left half back, Sharpe; full back, McBride.

Hitchcock of the freshman team had his ankle broken in a scrimmage to-day during the practice of the teams. He was taken to the Yale Infirmary.

FOOTBALL WORK AT PRINCETON.

'Varsity Plays Win Applause—Freshmen to Meet Yale Freshmen.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 16.—At Osborn Field to-day, after a long bout at preliminary practice, the 'Varsity lined up against the strongest college eleven that could be put in the field. All the 'Varsity players were in their places with the exception of Pell and Booth, who are resting.

Lloyd played in Pell's position, and did very well, several times making star tackles which brought forth the approbation of the coaches. Bannard was borrowed from the college eleven, and in return the college eleven had Losey.

The style of play to-day was straight from the shoulder. Captain and coaches seeming to realize that trick plays are not of much use in a game against a team trained as Yale's team will be. Mattis started in the game at full back, and did some excellent line bucking, thereby keeping up the reputation he has been making for himself of late. McClave was tried at half back running with McCord, and he did very well. He is rather short and stocky and plays a hard, heady game from the word go. He and McCord and Wheeler hammered the college eleven's line very hard, and three touch-downs resulted from the twenty-five minutes' play. Craig, the minister end, and Lathrop and Roper were all given a chance at end, after the retiring of the sure two, Poe and Palmer.

The freshman football team will play the Yale freshmen on Saturday. The players are rounding into shape and expect to win.

HARVARD'S PRACTICE LIGHT.

Trainer McMaster Bets that Yale Will Be Defeated by 17 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 16.—The practice of the Harvard eleven this afternoon was light, consisting of about a half hour's running through signals. The work was very fast and fairly accurate. Dibblee and "Bob" Wrenn followed the team about and were the only coaches who ventured any instruction. Saturday's game now rests with the players, and not with the coaches. The following old men watched the work: "Joe" Hallowell, Cabot Lewis, Adams, Forbes, Dr. Brooks, "Bob" Emmons, John Cranston, Mason, "Bert" Holden, "Steve" Crosby, and "Bert" Waters.

Sawin tried drops after the practice, and Burnett make place kicks. The substitutes ran through signals. The 'Varsity tried to block the second eleven's kicks, but did not once succeed. The scrubs wound up their season by giving the 'Varsity a good cheer, and were delighted to be free. The following men, however, were retained as 'Varsity substitutes: Gray, Motley, Brayton, Cooper, Barnard, Talbot, Peyton, and Wheeler.

Trainer McMaster is betting that Harvard will defeat Yale by 17 to 0.

Two exits are being put in the side grand stands, on the recommendation of the Cambridge Fire Department.

THREE CORNELL MEN ABSENT.

The Condition of the Team Is Not Wholly Satisfactory.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Eight members of Cornell's football team reported for the beginning of training for the Cornell-Pennsylvania contest at Percy Field to-day. Those absent were Capt. Starbuck, Quarter Back Young, and Right Tackle Alexander. Their positions were filled by Bryant, Short, and G. Young, Jr. Capt. Starbuck has returned home for the remainder of the week, but will be back at Ithaca next Sunday.

To-day's work consisted chiefly of signal practice and light preliminary work. Walbridge, Pierson, and Caldwell have begun to improve, but the condition of the team, as a whole, is not wholly satisfactory, and consequently practice was cut short with no line-up against the scrubs.

STATE COLLEGE TEAM LEAVES.

Pennsylvania's Antagonists in Saturday's Game in Good Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Nov. 16.—The State College football team left here to-day for Philadelphia, where they will to-morrow play against the University of Pennsylvania on Franklin Field. The men are in better condition than they have been for the last few games, and are expected to put up a much better game. A number of changes have been made this week, which it is believed will strengthen the weak positions so apparent in the Yale game.

The line-up in to-morrow's game will be: Left end, Harris; left tackle, Randolph; left guard, Taylor; centre, Cummings; right guard, Scholl; right tackle, T. H. Miller; right end, Wood; quarter back, Johnson; left half, Maxwell; right half, D. K. Miller; full back, Cure. Substitutes—Burns or Schoffstall at half back; Hewitt at quarter back, F. F. Miller and Ruble at tackle.

COLUMBIA FOOTBALL WORK.

No Apprehension Felt for the Game with Dartmouth.

Thirty-nine men responded for football practice at the Columbia University campus yesterday afternoon, and Coach Sanford was pleased, as it gave him the opportunity to develop new material.

The entire 'Varsity team, with the exception of Left Tackle Knapp, who is suffering from an attack of tonsilitis, were out. When the regular twenty-minute half was played against the "scrubs" Owens played in Knapp's place. The "scrubs," as usual, were easily forced back despite the fact that their line was reinforced whenever they were on the defense, and the 'Varsity scored 6 touch-downs.

The game with Dartmouth at Manhattan Field to-morrow is not considered a hard game by Coach Sanford. There is some anxiety felt as to the work mapped out for the team after to-morrow's game.

Coach Sanford expects a hard game with the naval cadets at Annapolis on Nov. 25, and, as Columbia is to meet the Carlisle Indians five days later, there is some ground for this uneasiness on the part of the team's coach and managers.

CHANGES IN THE INDIAN TEAM.

Alterations Revolutionize the Eleven—Backs Weaker, Line Strengthened.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 16.—This evening's practice has seen enough important changes in the make-up of the Indian team to almost revolutionize its standing before the other teams in the country.

According to Coach Warner's statement to-night, the change in policy is largely due to the disappointed hopes of Schoulder's ability to play through the season as right tackle, which position has been a source of trouble since the Pennsylvania game. Hawley Pierce, the plunging full back, will be established permanently as right tackle, and Metoxen of last year's fame will go from right half back to his old position as full back. Seneca will play left half back, and either Martie Miller, the present right end, or Substitute Johnson will make right half back. If Schoulder is able to play by Thanksgiving, he will forestall Sickles, who will otherwise take Miller's end.

The expressed opinion of the Indian officials to-night is that negligence in making these changes earlier in the season is responsible for much of the bad showing against Harvard and Princeton. Hudson continues in bad condition, and Scott has been playing a bad right guard, being light and non-aggressive. Warren and Allen, both heavy men, are fighting hard for his position.

To-day's alterations undoubtedly weakened the backs and strengthened the line. Oberlin University has canceled her Corneli game in order to get in good condition to meet the Indians, who expect to put in a hard week's practice for them. Practice now is of a character which will eliminate faults lately dropped out, such as fumbling and slowness of starting and executing plays. Better defense will also be acquired. Warner has relinquished the idea of having a multiplicity of plays, and will develop those he has.

The Annapolis-West Point Game.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Great interest is being manifested in military and navay circles in the football game between teams from the military and naval academies, which is to take place at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Dec. 2. Nearly all the officers of both branches of the service stationed in this city and vicinity are making arrangements to attend the game. Secretary Root has engaged a car to take over a party of friends, and it is likely that similar arrangements will be made by high officials of the Navy Department.

GOLF TOURNEY AT ARDSLEY.

Mrs. H. B. Ashmore and Miss Herron Are the Winners.

Golf honors were divided yesterday on the Ardsley Club links, near Dobbs Ferry, by the Baltusrol and Cincinnati Golf Clubs. The chief trophy, the Ardsley Cup, was won by Mrs. H. B. Ashmore of the former club at Short Hills, N. J., while the Hudson or Consolation Cup fell to the possession of Miss Lucy Herron.

The most interesting struggle was seen in the final round for the chief cup between Mrs. Ashmore and Mrs. Thomas Thacher of Englewood. It was a veritable give and take match, and odds were even as to who would win up to the very last hole. By a brilliant spurt at the finish Mrs. Ashmore won three holes in succession, giving her the match by two up.

The first nine holes ended even. Mrs. Ashmore took the first, then Mrs. Thacher made the second. This plan was duplicated on the next two holes, Mrs. Ashmore losing the third by poor puts. At the fifth hole Mrs. Thacher's brassie stroke landed her ball behind a tree, requiring an extra shot before she could get a clear carry to the green. The cards were:

Mrs. Ashmore, out	56
Mrs. Thacher, out	55
Mrs. Ashmore, in	50—106
Mrs. Thacher, in	53—108

Miss Lucy Herron led her Englewood opponent, Mrs. John A. Wells, by two holes at the end of the first nine, and after that forged rapidly ahead, winning by 6 up and 4 to play. Miss Herron won the Philadelphia Association's cup, offered as one of the "side shows" in the women's championships at Philadelphia. A four-ball foursome competition will end the series of Ardsley golf events to-day.

INTERCITY BILLIARD MATCH.

Poggenburg Defeats Muldaur by Ten Points.

Poggenburg, scratch, and Muldaur, one of the limit men, were the contestants in the intercity and interclub billiard tournament at Slosson's Academy last night, and the former won an exciting and interesting game by ten points.

Poggenburg did not succeed in reaching double figures until the twelfth inning, when he made a grand run of 70 by careful nursing. From this point to the finish, neither man had a decided advantage. Muldaur, who had eleven to go in the forty-fifth inning, counted once, and then slipped up on an easy draw, leaving the balls together for Poggenburg, who had to make twelve to finish. The score:

Poggenburg—0 2 2 3 7 0 0 1 1 2 7 70 1 23 4 12 2 21 0 0 6 5 0 6 27 4 2 0 8 0 12 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 6 1 0 28 4 17 12. Total, 300. Average, 6 30-45. High runs, 70, 27, 28.

Muldaur—0 2 4 9 16 0 2 4 1 5 0 2 3 6 7 1 21 0 8 3 1 0 0 0 8 7 1 7 5 3 2 13 0 9 2 12 0 10 0 1 3 12 4 15 1. Total, 210. Average, 4 30-45. High runs, 16, 21, 15.

Two more games will be played to-day. The afternoon contest will be between Keeney, 280, and Muldaur, 220. Stark, 300, and Arnold, 220, will play in the evening.

TOWNSEND WINS BILLIARD MATCH.

Runs Out in the Fifty-fifth Inning, Leaving Arnold.

Arthur Townsend, 280, met William Arnold, a limit man, in the afternoon game in the intercity and interclub billiard tournament yesterday. Townsend won in the fifty-fifth inning after playing a very irregular game.

Both men played a poor game up to the twenty-fifth inning. In the forty-first inning Arnold succeeded in keeping the balls together long enough to run 20. This seemed to put new life into Townsend, and he made a run of 55 in his half of the inning. This is the second best break made in the tournament so far. Townsend finished the game with a clever run of 32. The score:

Townsend—3 14 1 3 3 0 5 0 0 1 0 12 1 10 0 0 0 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 0 23 13 8 10 3 9 1 6 21 2 5 2 4 5 5 0 3 0 2 13 0 7 2 2 2 8 3 1 32. Total, 280. Average, 5 5-55. High runs, 23 55 32.

Arnold—0 0 1 5 0 2 2 1 0 11 0 2 0 5 3 4 0 0 1 0 10 3 0 0 1 1 0 0 9 10 1 2 0 4 8 0 0 7 0 0 20 0 1 8 1 7 0 3 7 1 2 0 0 2 6. Total, 153. Average, 2 43-55. High runs, 11 10 20.

Class B Billiard Tourney.

Tobias defeated Douglas in the Amateur Class B tournament at Schaefer's Academy last night after a long drawn-out game which took eighty-eight innings to finish. Neither man seemed able to do anything, and the highest run of the game was only 18, made by Tobias. The average of the winner was 2 79-88. Savatius and Esterbrook meet in the game this evening.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Belvideres, after their work in the Harlem League last night, must be considered among the best clubs in Greater New York. They averaged 949 in two games.

In the last frame of the third game the team scored 125 pins out of a possible 150. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 201; Newkirk, 204; Hill, 203; Lockwood, 170; Helles, 187. Total, 965.
Corinthian—S. Walter, 179; Mulford, 146; Warner, 126; Landman, 213; Holden, 159. Total, 823.

SECOND GAME.

Knickerbocker—Meyer, 147; La Forest, 148; Snyder, 187; Pump, 152; Lehrbach, 187. Total, 821.
Corinthian—S. Walter, 148; Mulford, 172; Warner, 160; Landman, 126; Holden, 165. Total, 771.

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker—Meyer, 137; La Forest, 187; Snyder, 170; Pump, 196; Lehrbach, 184. Total, 874.
Belvidere—Hotaling, 179; Newkirk, 186; Hill, 171; Lockwood, 221; Helles, 166. Total, 933.

The Orientals rolled two scores of over 800 in the Columbia League last night, and won a double victory. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 170; Lehnert, 157; Vogel, 159; Rothermel, 207; Gilhaus, 154. Total, 847.
Riverdale—Monahan, 176; Golle, 160; Brouwer, 146; Zollinger, 156, E. Ebling, 154. Total, 792.

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale—Monahan, 155; Golle, 167; Brouwer, 152; Zollinger, 176; E. Ebling, 170. Total, 820.
Morningside—Ayres, 142; Hymer, 160; Dohn, 196; Madden, 140; Doncourt, 157. Total, 797.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 173; Lehnert, 164; Vogel, 156; Rothermel, 197; Gilhaus, 191. Total, 881.
Morningside—Ayres, 150; Hymer, 168; Dohn, 167; Madden, 174; Doncourt, 151. Total, 810.

The three teams that competed in the Life Insurance League at Reid's Alleys, 200 Church Street, last night, did not furnish one close contest. The Caledonians won two games easily, rolling a score of 711 each time. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Caledonian—Franck, 156; Toombs, 169; Fritzel, 114; Walton, 151; O'Connell, 124. Total, 711.
Home—Brenninger, 134; Colinson, 144; Doughty, 88; Olntzon, 119; De Rosset, 115. Total, 600.

SECOND GAME.

Caledonian—Franck, 227; Toombs, 116; Fritzel, 107; Walton, 129; O'Connoll, 140. Total, 711.
German-American—Schopp, 168; Barnett, 106; Markes, 129; Ormsby, 129; Elston, 115. Total, 647.

THIRD GAME.

German-American—Schopp, 133; Barnett, 136; Markes, 131; Ormsby, 135; Elston, 189. Total, 724.
Home—Brenninger, 126; Colinson, 98; Doughty, 128; Olntzon, 151; De Rosset, 148. Total, 651.

The Hoocker and Empire Clubs were competitors in the Arcade head-pin tournament last night, the Empires doing the best work. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Hoocker No. 1—Pump, 93; Tinge, 97; Stelloh, 97; Runner, 69; Diereks, 67. Total, 423.

SECOND GAME.

Empire No. 1—Stoff, 88; Miehe, 85; Williamson, 106; Young, 93; Linden 60. Total, 432.

THIRD GAME.

Hoocker No. 2—Liehr, 82; Heins, 90; Muller, 52; Adickes, 54; Schwack, 86. Total, 364.

FOURTH GAME.

Empire No. 2—White, 65; Goette, 86; Hammond, 95; Keusser, 74; Gibson, 90. Total, 410.

Stern of the Pontiacs rolled a score of 255 in the third game in the National League series at Starr's alleys last night, the highest individual score made thus far in competition. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pontiac—Sievers, 136; Clinch, 222; Stern, 211; Kessler, 153; McLellan, 147. Total, 869.
Washington—D. Shiman, 181; Zenn, 125; Boehm, 165; A. Shiman, 141; Kahlsdorf, 175. Total, 787.

SECOND GAME.

Americus—Heitzman, 171; Booth, 180; Cook, 189; Slee, 152; Treudenthal, 188. Total, 880.
Washington—D. Shiman, 169; Zenn, 109; Boehm, 135; A. Shiman, 109; Kahlsdorf, 159. Total, 739.

THIRD GAME.

Pontiac—Sievers, 158; Clinch, 169; Stern, 255; Kessler, 142; McLellan, 157. Total, 881.
Americus—Heitzman, 179; Booth, 173; Cook, 160; Slee, 144; Treudenthall, 170. Total, 826.

In the Class A tournament of the A. C. C. of L. I. at Carruther's alleys on Fulton Street the Pioneer Wheelmen won two games, one from Kings County, and the other from the Nassau Wheelmen. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pioneer Wheelmen—Arata, 129; Beedle, 155; Fisher, 155; Nicholson, 181; Walling, 191. Total, 811.
Kings County Wheelmen—Courtney, 165; De Nyse, 161; Twiddy, 149; Leich, 146; Cornish, 169. Total, 790.

SECOND GAME.

Nassau Wheelmen—C. Teare, 117; Lamy, 116; Sparks, 143; Hughes, 91; T. Teare, 130. Total, 600.
Kings County Wheelmen—Courtney, 168; De Nyse, 144; Twiddy, 165; Leach, 136; Cornish, 183. Total, 796.

THIRD GAME.

Pioneer Wheelmen—Arota, 154; Beedle, 119; Fisher, 139; Nicholson, 142; Walling, 149. Total, 703.
Nassau Wheelmen—C. Teare, 112; Lamy, 143; Sparks, 138; Hughes, 116; T. Teare, 94. Total, 603.

A series of games was rolled in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night, with the following results. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Park—Davison, 119; Schultz, 141; Dall, 131; Block, 159; Wylie, 179. Total, 732.
American Exchange—Armstrong, 146; Haight, 139; Clarke, 121; Lee, 148; Kennedy, 169. Total, 723.

SECOND GAME.

Hamilton—Crosby, 167; Hasbrouck, 147; Ward, 81; Gottmeier, 133; Mooney, 173. Total, 701.
American Exchange—Armstrong, 135; Haight, 149; Clarke, 104; Lee, 157; Kennedy, 123. Total, 668.

THIRD GAME.

Park—Davison, 189; Schultz, 152; Dall, 151; Block, 150; Wylie, 156. Total, 798.
Hamilton—Crosby, 171; Hasbrouck, 155; Ward, 139; Gottmeier, 108; Mooney, 159. Total, 752.

The Golden Rods had out their best team in the American National Tournament last night and won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Glendale—Schneider, 153; Schwager, 180; Groeling, 167; R. Fuchs, 174; A. Fuchs, 220. Total, 894.
Golden Rod—Dormagen, 169; Eck, 150; Sherwood, 212; Schroeder, 164; Starr, 203. Total, 898.

SECOND GAME.

Glendale—Schneider, 166; Schwager, 138; Groeling, 141; R. Fuchs, 190; A. Fuchs, 189. Total, 824.
South Paw—Martin, 141; Medicus, 149; Rendall, 169; Blershank, 158; Jenkins, 124. Total, 741.

THIRD GAME.

Golden Rod—Dormagen, 200; Eck, 200; Sherwood, 180; Schroeder, 164; Starr, 215. Total, 959.
South Paw—Martin, 175; Medicus, 201; Rendall, 200; Biershank, 201; Jenkins, 160. Total, 937.

The Echo Club won two games in the Arlington National Bowling Tournament, at Bertram & Voll's alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The second game was won by the Chauncey Club. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Amarsfort—R. Bennett, 170; S. Remsen, 177; B. Bennett, 210; Ryder, 133; D. Remsen, 126. Total, 816.
Echo—Sellers, 159; Dodez, 150; Lounsbery, 180; McNell, 192; Bannister, 159. Total, 849.

SECOND GAME.

Amersfort—R. Bennett, 145; S. Remsen, 193; B. Bennett, 153; Ryder, 117; D. Remsen, 182. Total, 790.
Chauncey—Klie, 157; Brady, 181; Seyd, 129; Mertz, 162; Buchholtz, 174. Total, 803.

THIRD GAME.

Echo—Sellers, 151; Dodez, 154; Lounsbery, 226; McNell, 174; Bannister, 177. Total, 882.
Chauncey—Klie, 150; Brady, 198; Seyd, 130; Mertz, 144; Buchholtz, 167. Total, 789.

Gilbert Council won two games in the Royal Arcanum Tourney at Trainor's alleys, Brooklyn, last night. Fraternity Council and Brooklyn Council each won and lost a game. Scores.

FIRST GAME.

Fraternity Council—Lee, 124; Higgins, 188; Brown, 104; Field, 145, Griffin, 133. Total, 694.
Gilbert Council—Anderson, 186; Fuller, 172; Hager, 181; Bierds, 191; Van Tassell, 148. Total, 878.

SECOND GAME.

Brooklyn Council—Clark, 150; Cook, 137; Spencer, 144; Tabor, 152; Holleran, 147. Total, 730.
Fraternity Council—Lee, 162, Higgins, 179; Brown, 137; Field, 125; Griffin, 174. Total, 777.

THIRD GAME.

Brooklyn Council—Clark, 141; Cook, 136; Spencer, 159; Tabor, 171; Holleran, 137. Total, 755.
Gilbert Council—Anderson, 157; Fuller, 222; Hager, 160; Bierds, 139; Van Tassell, 174. Total, 872.

Three very lively games were rolled in the North Side League tournament last evening, on Pump's alleys, in East One Hundred and Forty-third Street. Close

COLER ON CITY FINANCES

Discusses Needed Reforms Before the Municipal League.

POWER TO INCUR NEW DEBTS

Programme for the Betterment of the Government of Population Centres Brings Out Many Views.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 16.—The sessions of the National Municipal League continued to-day. The discussion, in which Controller Coler of New York took part, was on the new programme prepared by the special committee.

Mr. Coler discussed "The City's Power to Incur Indebtedness Under the Proposed Municipal Programme."

"After referring to the early financial difficulties of Greater New York, he referred to the restriction of indebtedness of cities and said:

"I believe this clause in the Constitution—wholly admirable at the time it was written—is not altogether adapted to modern requirements, in that it does not discriminate sufficiently between two classes of city debts of a wholly different character.

"A city issues bonds only for permanent improvement, the benefits of which inure to posterity. But there are two classes of these improvements, easily distinguishable from one another, and between which a sharp distinction should be drawn.

"In one of these classes are improvements which, while adding to the attractiveness, beauty, and healthfulness of a city, to its economical administration, or to the better conduct of its governmental functions, bring in no direct financial returns.

"This is by far the more numerous class, and includes such ordinary works as the erection of public buildings, including schools, the acquisition of parks and the repaving of streets. No matter how great the material benefits that are derived from such improvements, the expense incurred is unquestionably a financial burden upon the taxpayers. In regard to such expenditures there can be no doubt as to the wisdom of establishing an arbitrary constitutional limit; since otherwise the burdens that might be thrown upon succeeding generations by excessive issues of bonds would become intolerable.

"There is another class of improvements, however, far less commonly met with, which neither results in casting no burdens whatever upon the taxpayers, or else brings in an actual profit to the municipality. In such cases it may be permissible to ask wherein there lies any rational excuse for limiting the governmental activities of a city by constitutional restrictions.

"A dim recognition of this truth seems already to have found expression in State Constitutions, which specifically except from the operation of this limitation, bonds issued to provide for the supply of water, and require only that a special sinking fund be established for their ultimate redemption."

He held that the bonds issued in such cases were not a real burden, since water rents pay the interest and reduce the principal. He spoke of the construction of the rapid transit railroad and the development of the dock system as instances where the system of financing would be put into operation to good advantage. The work being paid for in bonds, and the property finally reverting to the city, practically without cost. Under no conditions did he favor buying franchises, to further municipal ownership, advocating the idea of waiting until they ran out and then taking them. In case of perpetual franchise, he did not believe they would stand the test of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Following Mr. Coler's address there was a general discussion of the subject, in which the following gentlemen participated:

William Dudley Foulke of Richmond, Ind.; Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore; E. M. Johnson, Indianapolis; Samuel G. McClure, Columbus, and William A. Giles, Chicago.

At the afternoon session Dr. Frank J. Goodnow of Columbia University read a paper on "Political Parties and City Government Under the Proposed Municipal Programme." Among other things, he said:

"Political parties interest themselves in municipal politics because cities are important agents of State Government, and in order to make use of the city to strengthen the party organization.

"To reduce the temptation of political parties to interfere in municipal politics cities should, so far as they are acting as agents of the State, i. e., in the care of the police, the schools, the public health, and so on, be subjected to State control. This control should be exercised by administrative bodies rather than by the State Legislature. The Legislature, being in the nature of things a political body, is apt to make use of its control in the interest of the political parties.

"It has been hoped that by removing, or, at any rate, diminishing, both the temptation and the opportunity of political parties to interfere in municipal politics and by making it easy for the citizen to act independently of the parties, the city may be freed from the tyranny of the National political parties, which have so often in the past sacrificed the city to their own interests."

This was discussed by John A. Butler of Milwaukee.

"Public Opinion and City Government Under the Proposed Municipal Programme" was discussed by Horace E. Deming of New York.

The programme of the committee which provoked the discussion was as follows:

The programme proposed by the committee of the National Municipal League is based on the theory that good city government is dependent not merely upon a proper form of municipal organization, but as well upon a proper determination of the position of the city and upon the ability of the municipal citizen to decide municipal questions on their own merits.

In order to permit the decision of these questions on their own merits the programme provides for personal registration of voters and nomination of city officers by petition signed by not more than fifty voters. An official blanket ballot with the names of the candidates, arranged in alphabetical order under the title of the office, obliges the voter to vote separately for each candidate for whom he votes, and makes it necessary that all municipal elections shall be held at a different time from State and National elections.

Special registration in cities has been made impossible unless with the consent of the city, or by such a large majority of the State Legislature as to make the passage of such registration a consultation that the registration is absolutely necessary. In order to insure proper municipal accounting provision has been made for the exercise by the State Controller of a supervision of municipal accounts.

In order both to relieve the cities from legislative control and permit them sufficient opportunities of local development, cities are vested with the widest possible powers of local government. The provision relative to municipal indebtedness is an illustration. Following the example of the State of New York, which in 1875 provided in its Constitution that bonds issued for the supply of water should not be included in determining the amount of municipal indebtedness, which might be constitutionally incurred, the plan provides, under limitations in the interest of sound municipal finance, that no debts incurred for the purpose of municipal undertakings from which the city derives a revenue sufficient to pay all costs of operation, interest on the bonds, and a sinking fund which will pay the bonds in twenty years, shall be included within the debt which may be constitutionally incurred. This large borrowing power, the large powers of taxation, and the large governmental powers, including those over street franchises granted by the plan, make it certain that the cities will, if the plan is adopted, have all the powers necessary for their local development, while the powers of control which the State may exercise over cities through its Executive and its administrative officers, make it equally certain that the cities will not be able to make use of their large powers contrary to the best interests of the State as a whole.

The organization provided has been made very simple. It consists of a Mayor elected by the people for a two-years' term, a Council to be elected by general ticket for a six-years' term, one-third of the members being elected every two years, at the time of the election of the Mayor. The details of the municipal organization are to be fixed by the Council, with the exceptions that the Council is to elect a Controller, that all of the other city offices are to be appointed by the Mayor, without a fixed term, but subject to be removed by him on charges, for reasons of other than a political character, and that all appointments in the subordinate administrative service of the city shall be made where practicable as the result of competitive examinations conducted under the direction of a Civil Service Commission, whose members are appointed by the Mayor.

To-night the delegates were banqueted by the Columbus Board of Trade.

PEARL HART ACQUITTED.

Alleged Woman Bandit Discharged at Florence, Arizona, and Rearrested.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—A special from Phoenix, Arizona, says that Pearl Hart, the alleged woman bandit, who was charged with holding up a stage near Florence, was acquitted last night, at the trial before Judge Doan, at Florence.

Miss Hart addressed the jury in her own defense, and pleaded passionately for freedom, that she might return to Toledo, Ohio, to her fast-failing mother.

Immediately after her acquittal the woman was rearrested, charged with interfering with United States mails, and will be tried again.

RAILWAY SURGEONS' MEETING.

Warn Roads that Physically Unfit Men May in Law Be Classed with Bad Tools.

The New York State Association of Railway Surgeons held their ninth annual meeting yesterday at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street. The morning session was devoted to discussion of the special topic, "Physical Fitness of Railway Employes," papers being read by representatives of the various departments of railway organization.

R. R. Richards, of Chicago, General Claim Agent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, was first. After quoting figures from the report for 1898 of the Inter-State Commerce Commission showing that 6,895 lives were lost and 40,882 persons injured in railway accidents, he called attention to the minuteness of inspection and test of everything entering into the construction and operation of a railroad. "This plan has one surprising exception," he said, "that of the human beings who are not generally examined as to their physical capacity for the duties intrusted to them." Mr. Richards cited many accidents which had come to his notice, directly traceable to the physical unfitness of the employes involved.

Dr. G. P. Conn, of Concord, N. H., Chief Surgeon of the Boston and Maine Railroad, followed with a paper on the topic as viewed from the surgical department. Dr. Conn's paper was of especial interest from its suggestions as to proper bases for rejection. He said:

"A thorough examination should reject the idiotic, epileptic, the probable victim of intemperance, or one having a predisposition to be discourteous toward others. Those having physical defects of color-blindness or other imperfections of vision, deafness, partial paralysis, loss of fingers, ankylosis, rheumatic deformities or enlargement of joints, pleuritic effusions, hernia, or organic disease of the heart should be rejected at once; while asthma, functional disturbances of the heart, as well as all evidences of former injuries should be made a matter of record."

L. L. Gilbert, of Pittsburg, Penn., assistant counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad, read the closing paper, on the "Medico-Legal Features of Physical Fitness." For the companies themselves, he declared, physical examination and a record of the condition of employes would prevent many of the numerous fraudulent claims for injury constantly being attempted by a class known in railroad slang as "stake employes."

Mr. Gilbert also presented the suggestion that courts of law might in the future regard physically incompetent employes as analogous to imperfect tools or equipment. It behooved railroads to protect themselves from such possible liability for negligence.

At the afternoon session, the retiring President, Dr. Theodore D. Mills, of Middletown, addressed the association. He spoke of the especial duty which railway surgeons owe to the public in providing for the proper ventilation and disinfection of railway coaches.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. L. Eddy, Olean; First Vice President, W. R. Townsend, New York City; Second Vice President, H. P. Jack, Canisteo; Secretary, C. B. Herrick, Troy; Treasurer, Theodore D. Mills, Middletown; Chairman of Executive Committee, George Chaffee, Brooklyn.

BROKER'S DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

S. Sondheim Made Room Air-Tight—Left Cash for Laundry.

Samuel Sondheim, a well-known jewel broker, committed suicide some time between Tuesday night and Wednesday morning at 126 West Forty-first Street.

He was last seen alive on Tuesday night, when he retired. On Wednesday the door of his room, when tried by his landlady, Mrs. Ellen Hoban, was found to be locked. Nothing was thought of the fact, as Mr. Sondheim was accustomed occasionally to sleep in the daytime. Yesterday morning, however, an odor of gas was traced to the room, and Mrs. Hoban, becoming alarmed, called in two policemen, who burst open the door of the room. Then Mr. Sondheim was found lying dead in bed.

Gas was escaping from a near-by burner that had been turned full on. Every crack and crevice in the room had been filled up with soft wool, used by jewelers. On a table was a long rubber gas tube. With this the suicide had no doubt intended to inhale the gas, but had changed his mind.

An envelope, addressed to Mrs. Hoban and containing $7 for rent, was lying on a bureau, where, attached to a pincushion by means of a diamond scarfpin, was another envelope containing $5.53 and labeled "laundry." A pocketbook, containing a considerable sum of money and a quantity of valuable jewelry, was also found on the bureau.

Samuel Sondheim was a middle-aged man and a bachelor. He had an office at 65 Nassau Street. Some time ago he went to the Far East as the representative of a large firm of diamond dealers of this city.

Nathan Eljur, a brother-in-law, who is a lawyer, and who took charge of the body, said yesterday that there was absolutely no reason for the act known to the family, who say his business affairs were prosperous.

"We have only been able to reach one conclusion," said he, "and that is that he took his life during a fit of mental aberration. He had been in poor health for three or four months past.

WOMEN AND CIVIL SERVICE.

More Successful than Men in Examinations, Mrs. Alden Says.

A paper on "Women in Civil Service" was read before the West End Women's Republican Association yesterday. The writer was Mrs. Westover Alden, formerly an Inspector at the Custom House, but in her absence the address was read by Mrs. J. Pierce, who was one of the delegates to the General Confederation of Women's Clubs at Rochester.

Mrs. Alden, in her paper, said that on an average women are more successful than men in securing a high rating at competitive examinations. This, she said, was true with regard to admission to the civil service of city, State, and Nation. Speaking of women's entry into the public service, she said:

"The Southern régime that prevailed with brief intermissions at Washington up to the time of the civil war did not believe in opening the doors of the various departments to women. But during the Administration of President Lincoln there were immense issues of bonds by the Government, and of 'greenbacks.' These had to be cut and trimmed by hand. President Lincoln began by employing one woman for the clerical force, and ended by having enough of them to cut and trim all the bonds and 'greenbacks.' This was the genesis of the employment of women in the Treasury Department.

"There are now not less than 3,000 women employes in the various departments at Washington. Only two or three are in the State Department, which is very conservative and has a most absurd idea that women cannot be trusted to keep its secrets.

"Ever since the adoption of the civil service law under President Arthur, equal pay for equal work has prevailed. Previous to this time women were employed at about half the wages of men."

In conclusion, Mrs. Alden said:

"The State of New York has a Constitution that recognizes competitive examinations, and incidentally prevents even the Legislature from making a law that will interfere with fair play for clever women. I only wish that every State in the Union had the same sort of a Constitution."

FATALLY BURNED IN HOSPITAL.

Bandages of Patient Set on Fire by Apparatus Used in Treatment.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Charles J. Hartman died last night at a hospital as a result of a peculiar accident. On Monday Mr. Hartman, who was fifty-five years old, went to the hospital to be treated for a rheumatic affection of the right arm. In the treatment of that form of rheumatism the hospital has used for several years an apparatus which envelops the arm and generates a high degree of temperature.

In adjusting the chair in which he sat the patient unconsciously threw his arm against the hot air apparatus, and in an instant the cotton with which his arm was bandaged was a mass of fire. Two nurses and a physician were present and every effort was made to extinguish the flames. When the fire was subdued it was ascertained that Hartman's arm and one side of his body and face were badly burned, the injuries finally causing death.

CHATTANOOGA RATE FIGHT

Legal Victory Over the Railroads Still Fruitless.

COMPANIES LIKELY TO APPEAL

Senator Depew and Others Discuss Litigation on Discrimination Between Tennessee Cities.

Eminent authorities on railroad law agree that the far-reaching importance of the recent decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in favor of the merchants of Chattaanooga, Tenn., upon their claim that they were discriminated against by the railroads, is such that an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States is a foregone conclusion. Business men of Chattanooga have had to pay higher freight rates on goods which they obtain from this city, which is their principal place of supply, than did those of Nashville, which is 150 miles further from the seaboard. They have even found that they could save money by ordering their goods sent to Nashville and having them brought back from that place to their destination as way freight.

They appealed to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and the commission sustained them and brought suit against the railroads. The commission won in the United States Circuit Court, and the case was carried to the higher court, with the same result. The business men of Chattanooga are highly jubilant over the result, for, if sustained, it will mean a saving of hundreds of dollars every day to them. Representatives of railroad and steamship lines affected in this city said yesterday, however, that they were awaiting further advice from their companies, and in the meantime the old rates from New York to Chattanooga and to Nashville would remain in effect. The rate to Nashville is based on the rate to Mississippi and Ohio River gateway points, plus the local rate. Involved in the final decision are the rates to many other points in Tennessee and Kentucky.

It is expected that a meeting of the representatives of the railroad lines effected will be called shortly to consider the decision. Just now, it was said, few goods were being shipped to either of the two cities most concerned, and there will be an abundance of time to arrange rates in accordance with the recent decision before the shipment of Spring goods begins. Competition by water at Nashville is the reason given by the railroads for so favoring that city above Chattanooga.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew said yesterday that the present legal contest was but another case of the old story of the "long and shot haul." "It is the one provision of the Inter-State Commerce act," he said, "which has been the subject of litigation ever since the law was passed. There was a decision some years ago which virtually nullified it, and if this decision revives it and permits it to be enforced rigidly, it will compel a complete change of the railway tariffs in the South and West. It will not affect the New York Central or other Eastern roads."

Senator Depew explained that small railroads in competition with trunk lines or with water routes at their terminals were compelled to meet the rates of the other lines in order to do any business in those cities. To deprive themselves of this income would render them unable to meet their fixed charges, and bankruptcy would result. "They cannot get along without either their through or local business," he remarked. Under these circumstances, he said, of course the roads would appeal the case.

Simon Sterne said he was not sufficiently familiar with the case to express an opinion, but from the brief statement of it he should say there was certain to be an appeal. "It seems," he said, "like the Social Circle case tried in the United States Supreme Court about four years ago. There the decision was against the Inter-State Commerce Commission, for it was held that transportation which moved in connection with water or other rail competition was exempt from the rule of the long and short haul clause. How far this is in conflict with the decision in the Chattanooga case I have not had time to consider. This is the only precedent which I have in mind just now."

Referring to his library, Mr. Sterne supplied the following summary of the Social Circle case:

"The people of Social Circle, Ga., inspired the litigation, just as those of Chattanooga have now done, and the Inter-State Commerce Commission brought the action. The Supreme Court confirmed the decree of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which adopted the portion of the order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission which commanded the railroads to make no greater charge on freight carried to Social Circle than on like freight carried to Augusta, but disapproved and annulled the portion of the order of the commission which commanded the railroad company to desist from charging for the transportation of freight of a like character from Cincinnati to Atlanta more than $1 per hundred pounds."

In the absence of President James F. Goddard, Commissioner Charles W. Bullen of the Trunk Line Association, refused to express any opinion on the matter. He said, however, that it was a question with which the association had nothing to do, its business being with the relations of the railroads to one another. George R. Blanchard, whose experience in the Joint Traffic Association, according to Senator Depew, would make him one of the best qualified to speak on the situation, said that the decision was of such great importance that he was unwilling to speak about it until he was better informed as to its various aspects.

Guy Adams's New Post.

Guy Adams has been appointed Traveling Passenger Agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, with headquarters at 26 Exchange Place. His territory will be the East. He has been in the railroad service nearly twenty years as a clerk in the Railway Mail Service, General Baggage Agent of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway, Traveling Passenger Agent of the Lehigh Valley, and General Agent of the Chesapeake Beach Railway.

Killed by Falling Down Stairs.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 16.—Sylvester H. Nye, aged about seventy years, a retired dry goods merchant of this city, was accidentally killed early this morning. Mr. Nye suffered yesterday from an attack of pleurisy. This morning he left his bed, and in his weakened condition stumbled and fell headlong down a flight of stairs. He sustained a fracture of the skull, and died two hours later.

Robbers Attack a Newburg Farmer.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Matthew Hutchinson, a farmer living near here, was held up by highwaymen near his home last night. Hutchinson concealed his money under the seat of his wagon, and the thieves, disappointed at their unsuccessful attempt, beat Hutchinson brutally. He finally broke away and reached home. The highwaymen followed him, and after bombarding the house with stones, set fire to his barn, which was filled with farm products. The building burned to the ground in half an hour. The robbers escaped.

Wesleyan Student Shoots Himself.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 16.—Harry Winter Bugbee, a member of the sophomore class of Wesleyan University, is in a serious condition as the result of accidentally shooting himself last night and may not recover. While in the rooms of the Chi Psi Society he placed a revolver to his head and pulled the trigger, not krnowing it was loaded. The bullet penetrated the skull just in front of the ear, and in spite of continued probing the physicians have not been able to locate it. Bugbee's home is in Monson, Mass.

Killed While Loading Shells.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 16.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon, while James Shaughnessy was loading a shell at the Watervliet Arsenal, it exploded, killing him instantly. Elmer Swatling, who was standing near him, was badly burned by the powder. The shell was one of 10,000 that were being loaded for shipment to Manila. Shaughnessy was thirty-five years old and unmarried.

Boy Shoots Himself Accidentally.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Nov. 16.—While playing with his father's revolver to-day Harry, the ten-year-old son of James Martin of this city, shot himself in the stomach. He died an hour later.

TO PAY BROOKLYN TEACHERS.

Salaries Based on the Compromise Schedule—Auditor Cook on Other Boroughs' Rolls.

As the result of the compromise between the school officials and the law and finance officers of the city, the teachers of Brooklyn will receive their October salaries on the May basis, either to-day or to-morrow. This announcement was made by Auditor H. M. Cook of the Board of Education yesterday. In answer to questions as to the payment of the teachers of the other boroughs, Mr. Cook made the following statement:

"A circular has been sent to the principals of Manhattan and the Bronx asking them to prepare the rolls so that there will be no unnecessary delay. As soon as these are sent in they will be forwarded to the Controller. He will not keep them more than two or three hours. The work will then proceed night and day until the teachers get their money. Payment of the teachers, I want it understood, is dependent upon the way we interpret the law. If the amounts are gotten down to their due proportion there will be no further trouble this month, but if the sums are excessive the rolls will be sent back again.

"With regard to the Queens and Richmond rolls, nothing further has been done."

In speaking of the muddle in these boroughs, Mr. Cook went on to say:

"With regard to Richmond's plight, I feel very sorry, but it is Richmond's fault. The school officials over there knew last January just how much they had to do with. The borough evidently thought it could do as it wished in the increase of salaries. A bill for relief was sent to the Legislature, and passed, but was vetoed by Mayor Van Wyck. Then, to put it rather baldly, Richmond had not a leg to stand on. Hence this trouble. But Richmond is entitled to a certain amount of sympathy on account of having lost $50,000 by the apportionment. Her loss was Queens' gain.

"The idea is unwarranted, certainly, that a school board under the school law can fall back on the Board of Apportionment for an additional increase under the Ahearn law. There is no such provision."

It was said yesterday at the office of Corporation Counsel Whalen that the papers for the Brooklyn test case in the Ahearn law have not yet been filed. Mr. Whalen was ill yesterday and not in his office. Assistant Corporation Counsel Hill said he had no information as to when the papers would be filed.

Superintendent Maxwell presented his views of the present misunderstanding to Mr. Hill during the afternoon, but neither one would make any statement.

Deputy Controller Levey, in the absence of Mr. Coler, made an answer yesterday with reference to the criticism passed on the Controller that he had not questioned the pay rolls of teachers for June, July, August and September. He said:

"The fact is that nobody knew during the Summer, not even the Board of Education, what the amount of deficiency would be that was caused by the Ahearn law, and until it could be known to what extent the appropriations of the different school boards could be helped out by the issue of revenue bonds under the authority of the Ahearn act, it could not be told whether or not the Department of Education was exceeding its appropriations. As soon as the true state of affairs became manifest, the Controller at once raised the issue now decided by Corporation Counsel Whalen."

In speaking of the question of relief for Queens and Richmond, Mr. Levey said that nothing had been done by the Controller. "These matters are in abeyance at present," he said.

The resolution passed by the Queens schcol board, asking the Board of Estimate for relief, will come up before the Central Board on Wednesday.

FAVORS A VOTING MACHINE.

Supt. McCullagh Regards the One Used in the State a Success—Fraudulent Ballots Impossible.

The recent contentions in many parts of the Union over the counting of votes cast in the last election have aroused special interest in many quarters in the voting machine used up the State, which has proved, according to the officials, that the counting of ballots can be made an extremely simple and rapid process. This machine, the Standard, does not use a spring, and is said to be accurate in its work. It was tried on Nov. 7, in Rochester, the home of the manufacturing corporation, and in Buffalo, and in both places gave satisfaction. With this machine there can, it is said, be no question of the count, no stuffing of ballot boxes, and no defective ballots.

State Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh said yesterday that he was in favor of the introduction of the machine in this city, and that if he were officially consulted as to the advisability of adopting it entirely here he would signify his approval. Chief Deputy Superintendent C. H. Van Dusen, while outlining the advantages of the machine, thought that it was not wise to adopt any mechanism capable of getting out of order.

Superintendent McCullagh said that he had not seen the machine, but knew that it had worked to perfection up the State.

"I would," he said, "favor the use of the machine here because I believe that it has been brought to a state of perfection, and will save a great amount of time in making the canvass.

"If this machine were used there would be in no case any question of the vote, because the figures are shown in the back of the machine. The votes cast for each candidate are unmistakable. All the canvassers would have to do would be to copy these figures on their tally sheet. There is no possibility of a man voting more than once for any candidate, unless he comes back and succeeds in voting under another name. Nor can he, by mistake, vote for more than one candidate for the same office."

Mr. Van Dusen described the voting machine as follows:

"There is a door connecting with the voting box, through which the elector enters. His entering unlocks the machine. There are buttons to press, under the various party emblems, to vote a straight ticket, and there is also a button for each candidate for an office. When a man votes a straight ticket, that locks the whole machine, and he can vote no more. If he votes a split ticket each button he presses locks the machine at the first pressure for that particular office, so that he can't repeat while in there. When through he goes out by another door and thereby all parts of the machine are left locked, even if he has not voted a complete ticket.

"One defect of the machine is that those standing outside the voting box can tell whether or not a man votes a straight ticket. If he does so a single click is heard, if he votes a split ticket there is a click for every button he presses. His voting changes a number, showing on the face of the machine—that is, the number of electors having voted when he gets there. But the number of votes cast for each candidate only shows in the back of the machine, in a sealed compartment, which is unlocked after the polls close.

"My chief objection to the machine is that any piece of mechanism yet made by human hands is capable of getting out of order. Suppose by enlarging election districts we could get along with 1,000 machines, where we now have 1,400 districts in this city. Just think of the undertaking of caring for them between elections. Then the machines are expensive. They cost about $400 each."

Chief Deputy Clerk Allen of the Bureau of Elections said:

"I approve putting the machines in here, and I think Gen. Rodenbough, head of the Bureau, does also. They are so simple that there is nothing in them to get out of order."

Hanged Himself with His Necktie.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 16.—Douglas Geer of New York City committed suicide here to-day by hanging himself with his four-in-hand tie, one end of which he attached to a bedpost. He had been afflicted with melancholia, and the services of an attendant had been necessary for some time. While the attendant was absent for a short time, Geer killed himself. He was thirty-four years of age.

President Entertains Methodists.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—President and Mrs. McKinley entertained the visiting Methodist Bishops and clergymen, now holding their convention here, at a reception at the White House to-night. Those present included Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Miss Corbin, Gen. and Mrs. Wilson, Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Philippine Commissioner Denby, and Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court. Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were cordially received, nearly all the visitors approaching and extending a greeting. An innovation in public receptions was the serving of light refreshments in the State dining room.

CHICAGO FIREMEN INJURED.

Building in Down-Town District Destroyed, with Loss of $150,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Fire early to-day destroyed the seven-story building at 146 State Street, in the heart of the down-town retail district, and caused a loss estimated at $150,000 and injured a score of firemen and spectators.

Soon after the fire started an explosion blew out part of the front of the building. Glass, blazing firebrands, and debris were scattered in all directions. Among the injured were Chief of the Fire Department D. J. Swenie and his two Assistant Marshals, Musham and Townsend. All three were badly cut by flying glass, the two latter being forced to retire to have their wounds dressed. Others badly hurt were Capt. E. J. Buckley, Joseph Wagner, James Wilson, and Capt. Patrick J. Fairey.

The building was occupied by Hugo Sievers & Co., wholesale millinery; Boston Dental Parlors, Chandler Optical Company, H. H. Kohlsaat & Co., restaurant, a fur factory, and several other firms.

Gov. Roosevelt's Movements.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—Gov. Roosevelt will leave for Boston to-morrow night, and Saturday afternoon will witness the Yale-Harvard football game. Monday he will visit President Hadley at Yale, and Tuesday will go to New York City. Tuesday night the Governor will attend the Chamber of Commerce dinner.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Supreme Court of the United States:

48—James M. Sigafus, plaintiff in error, vs. Dudley Porter et al.—Reargument continued by Edmund Wetmore for the plaintiff in error, by Albert Stickney for the defendant in error, and concluded by Edmund Wetmore for the plaintiff in error.

80, (substituted for 70)—Gertrude J. Niles, appellant, vs. Cedar Point Club.—Argument commenced by Henry T. Niles for the appellant.

Call for Friday: 80, 79, 81, 82, 83, (84, and 85,) 86, 87, 88, 89.

Calendars for Friday, Nov. 17.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

38—Met. St. Ry. vs. Gumby.
68—U. S. vs. Dana.
72—Raub vs. Guinzburg.
73—Claflin vs. Mather Electric Co.
75—King vs. Steamship Strabo.
78—U. S. vs. Freel.
79—Sun P. & P. Co. vs. Schenck.
80—Hills Brothers Co. vs. Hall.
81—Neal vs. Steam Tug Nathan Hale.
82—U. S. vs. Richard.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar.

1—Campbell vs. the Mayor, &c.
2—Same vs. same.
3—Leiber Pub. Co. vs. International Cable Directory Co.
4—Gelset vs. Dunne & Rylly.
Cases noticed for Nov. 17.
5—Chappell vs. Fidelity Deposit Co.
6—W. K. Fairbank Co. vs. Moore.
7—Baille vs. Lynch.
8—L. E. Waterman Co. vs. Vassar College.
9—Same vs. Ambler.
10—Decker vs. Equit. Life Assur. Society.
11—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Am. Incandescent Lamp Co.
12—Eads vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13—Simpson vs. Jersey City Con. Co.
14—Baldwin vs. Baldwin & L. Mfg. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

145—Tregarthen vs. Tug H. A. Crawford.
206—Hartorf vs. Tug C. Runyon.
190—Int. Nav. Co. vs. B. & F. Marine Ins. Co.
178—Brown & Fleming vs. Cornell Steamboat Co.
199—Central R. R. of N. J. vs. Tug W. B. Flint.
46—Shields SS Co. vs. Forbes.
127—Nat. SS. Co. vs. same.
204—W. J. Dry Dock Co. vs. Morse Iron Works
205—Hughes vs. Tug Municipal.
209—Pratt vs. Barge David Anderson.
213—Beadle vs. Tug Ashbourne.
214—Cowen vs. N.Y. Sugar Ref. Co.
216—Newbury vs. Tug Transfer No. 9.
218—McWilliams vs. Tug Mannie Lamberton.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Pierson vs. Jackman.
2—Dayton vs. Bangs.
3—O'Connor vs. Brady.
4—Bagley vs. Con. Gas Co.
5—People, &c., vs. Koerner.
Non-enumerated motions.
32—Morse vs. Press Pub. Co.
34—Van Den Deirsch vs. Rohrig.
37—In re Renville.
38—Fox vs. Mays.
39—Goldstein vs. Goldstein.
40—Gray vs. York.
41—Sargent vs. Press Pub. Co.
42—Granet vs. Schott.
43—In re New York Eng. and Printing Co.
44—Hogan vs. Sidulsky.
45—Reese vs. Reese.
46—Coyle vs. Davidson.
47—Brakman vs. Man. Ry.
48—Schacht vs. Bloom.
49—Mahler vs. Klemme.
50—Bauman vs. Wasserman.
51—Helferick vs. N. Y. Mut. Gas Light Co.
52—Raphael vs. Cohn.
53—Pike vs. Pike.
54—Trendly vs. Am. Transfer Co.
55—Davidson vs. Cirrito.
56—Kortright vs. Sands.
57—Tindenmayr vs. Sonnt.
58—Weldman vs. Everard.
59—Conlon vs. Starbuck.
60—Greenberg vs. Murray.
61—Levy vs. Raphael.
62—Lawrence vs. Wheatler.
63—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Maxwell.
64—Swift vs. Aspell & Co.
65—Brandner vs. Jane.
66—Stefanini vs. Levy.
67—Birdseye vs. Rogers.
68—Imparato vs. Imparato.
69—Fitchett vs. Subin.
70—Campbell vs. E. C. Meachem Arms Co.
71—In re Hulbert Bros. & Co.
72—Marrone vs. Fitzpatrick.
73—Schneider vs. Cane.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Armory Board.
2—Barnes vs. Barnes. Demurrers.
1157—Baldwin vs. Newsmith.
1158—Same vs. same.
1159—Same vs. same.
1130—Same vs. same.
1152—People ex rel. Mackey vs. Am. Union Life Ins. Co. Preferred causes.
4130—Guenat vs. Mandel
4101—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Powell.
4100—Same vs. same.
4103—Same vs. same.
4102—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

3490—Caldwell vs. Walter.
2506—Logan vs. Moore.
3074—Grieff vs. Grieff.
3757—Treask vs. Sturgis
3772—Poerschke vs. Hoellener.
3803—Haight vs. Haight
3855—Carmody vs. Carmody.
3427—Deegan vs. Kilpatrick.
3512—Short vs. Crosby.
3295—Reddy vs. O'Connell.
3836—Kenny vs. Cregan.
3804—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Mogul Mfg. Co.
3888—Miller vs. Martin.
395—Shaeffler vs. Loderer.
2620—Saron vs. Schmugg
3841—Barnum vs. Barnum.
3165—Dagette vs. Zimmer.
3160—Same vs. same.
3791—Kopper vs. Kopper
3737—Shelp vs. U. S. Trust Co.
2896—Alderman vs. Weiss.
2940—Nuttall vs. Nuttall.
2811—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Hart.
3473—Rywolt vs. Corsa.
2817—Pokorny vs. Pokorny.
3440—Smith vs. City of New York.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar 4000.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, O'Reilly, and Schwarzkopf for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Pleading. For trial.
1—Michael Dooley. 1—John Doe.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

10557—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Atterbury.
9258—Champney vs. Allen.
9348—O'Connell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9745—Becker vs. City of New York.
8841—Held vs. Finnerty.
2962—Solomon vs. McGrath.
10129—Chipperfield vs. Johnson.
10300—Gunn vs. Tooker.
9676—Adams vs. Kearney.
9741—Warner vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts I., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

1534—Cahn vs. [illegible]
2996—Gracie vs. [illegible]
10290—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
3000—Stack vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
4750—Lacs vs. James Everard's Breweries.
4412—Fox vs. Manhattan Railway Co.
5315—C. J. Field Co. vs. Bowen.
3182—Fox vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5338—Mulcahy vs. Central Crosstown R. R.
6382—Fisher vs. Archer.
2487¾—Roberts vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11322—Sheehy vs. City of N. Y.
2020—Dolan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5217—Westerfield vs. Enny.
5393—Ullman vs. Wilder.
1108—Dickstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5944—Bloom vs. Flint, Eddy & Co.
6087—Markham vs. D. Stevenson Brew. Co.
6222—Tyng vs. Am. Surety Co.
3284—Kellogg vs. Rowland.
7117—McGinley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2447—Kenny vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
1571—Murphy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6280—Gumpert vs. Drew.
5658—Mengler vs. Henson.
5344—Owens vs. Harway
5423—Friedman vs. Clark
5429—Davis vs. Hecker.
3795—Koehler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3001—Casey vs. same.
6400—Habrick vs. Donohue.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7098.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10

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WILLIAM M. LAWS, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
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FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
TRUSTEE'S (FINAL) CALL NO. 25,
Maturing January 1, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight (898) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 REGISTERED BONDS of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of $4,490,000, were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1034	1628	1883	3778	4541	5324	6875
1035	1629	1884	3779	4542	5325	6876
1036	1630	2024	3798	4543	5368	6877
1037	1631	2100	3804	4544	5369	6878
1146	1632	2136	3805	4545	5371	6906
1219	1633	2137	3806	4546	5372	6907
1220	1634	2138	3808	4547	5373	6908
1225	1718	2139	3826	4548	5374	6910
1252	1724	2140	3827	4549	5375	6935
1253	1744	2141	3828	4551	5376	6936
1301	1745	2148	3829	4552	5377	6936
1344	1746	2240	3830	4553	5378	6937
1345	1747	2241	3831	4554	5379	6938
1346	1748	2242	3832	4555	5380	6939
1347	1749	2243	3837	4556	5382	6948
1355	1750	2244	3838	4557	5383	6951
1409	1751	2303	3876	4558	5384	6981
1485	1752	2322	3882	4559	5385	6982
1486	1753	2324	3905	4560	5386	6991
1487	1754	2405	4061	4561	5387	6992
1488	1755	2635	4067	4562	5388	6998
1489	1756	2636	4068	4563	5389	6999
1490	1757	2859	4090	4564	5391	7103
1491	1758	2860	4091	4565	5406	7104
1492	1759	2872	4107	4566	5407	7105
1493	1760	2873	4112	4567	5416	7106
1494	1761	2874	4113	4568	5417	8069
1495	1762	2875	4114	4569	5448	8818
1496	1763	2876	4115	4570	5449	8819
1497	1764	2877	4116	4571	5450	8724
1498	1765	2878	4117	4572	5464	8725
1499	1766	2879	4118	4573	5468	8726
1500	1767	2880	4119	4574	5465	8905
1501	1768	2881	4120	4605	5613	9816
1502	1769	2882	4121	4617	5518	9923
1503	1770	2883	4122	4631	5519	9924
1504	1771	2884	4123	4632	5534	9925
1505	1772	2885	4124	4633	5538	12827
1506	1773	2886	4125	4634	5539	12829
1507	1774	2887	4126	4647	5540	12834
1508	1775	2888	4127	4719	5541	12835
1509	1776	2889	4128	4720	5542	12905
1510	1777	2890	4129	4728	5583	12304
1511	1778	2891	4130	4803	5614	12407
1512	1779	2892	4131	4806	5615	12408
1513	1780	2893	4132	4807	5638	12409
1514	1781	2895	4133	4808	5651	12410
1515	1782	2896	4134	4809	5670	12411
1516	1783	2897	4135	4810	5671	12412
1517	1784	2898	4136	4811	5687	12413
1518	1785	2899	4137	4812	5688	12414
1519	1786	2900	4138	4813	5689	12415
1520	1787	2901	4139	4814	5747	12416
1521	1788	2902	4140	4815	5749	12417
1522	1789	2903	4141	4816	5761	12418
1523	1790	2904	4142	4817	5762	12419
1524	1791	2905	4143	4818	5807	12423
1525	1792	2906	4144	4819	6204	12424
1526	1793	2907	4145	4820	6213	18063
1527	1794	2908	4146	4821	6218	18064
1528	1795	2909	4147	4822	6280	18080
1530	1796	2910	4148	4823	6281	18081
1531	1797	2911	4149	4824	6282	18082
1532	1798	2912	4150	4875	6292	18095
1535	1799	2913	4151	4905	6315	18096
1536	1800	2914	4152	4927	6316	18099
1537	1801	2915	4153	4928	6408	18174
1565	1802	2916	4154	4935	6441	18208
1566	1803	2917	4155	4938	6465	20463
1567	1819	2918	4156	4939	6466	20464
1568	1820	2919	4157	4940	6470	20495
1569	1825	2920	4158	4941	6472	20496
1570	1826	2921	4159	4955	6474	20502
1571	1827	2922	4160	4964	6479	20503
1572	1828	2923	4161	4965	6574	20509
1573	1829	2924	4162	4990	6575	20510
1574	1830	2925	4163	4991	6576	20517
1575	1831	2926	4164	4992	6577	20518
1576	1832	2927	4165	4993	6620	20519
1577	1833	2928	4166	4994	6621	20520
1578	1834	2929	4218	4995	6626	20521
1579	1835	2930	4219	4996	6627	20532
1580	1836	2931	4240	4997	6628	20534
1581	1837	2953	4260	4998	6629	20535
1582	1838	3000	4261	4999	6668	20536
1583	1839	3001	4322	5010	6669	20537
1584	1840	3002	4436	5029	6673	20538
1585	1841	3003	4442	5030	6707	20539
1586	1842	3004	4443	5031	6708	20540
1587	1843	3005	4446	5032	6710	20541
1588	1844	3006	4447	5033	6711	20683
1589	1845	3038	4448	5034	6712	20684
1590	1846	3043	4449	5035	6713	20859
1591	1847	3059	4450	5036	6723	20870
1592	1848	3060	4451	5037	6724	20871
1593	1849	3098	4452	5048	6725	20872
1594	1850	3099	4453	5049	6759	20873
1595	1851	3100	4454	5050	6774	20874
1596	1852	3106	4455	5051	6775	20881
1597	1853	3107	4456	5074	6781	20882
1598	1854	3108	4457	5078	6782	20883
1599	1855	3109	4458	5114	6783	20884
1600	1856	3110	4459	5127	6784	20900
1601	1857	3111	4460	5150	6799	20901
1602	1858	3112	4461	5151	6800	20902
1603	1859	3113	4462	5152	6802	20903
1604	1860	3114	4463	5183	6803	20904
1605	1861	3115	4464	5184	6804	20905
1606	1862	3116	4465	5190	6805	20906
1607	1863	3117	4487	5242	6806	20907
1609	1864	3200	4521	5250	6809	20908
1610	1865	3392	4522	5251	6810	20909
1611	1833	3397	4525	5252	6816	20914
1612	1867	3398	4526	5253	6817	20915
1613	1868	3500	4527	5297	6825	20917
1614	1869	3575	4528	5298	6826	21019
1615	1870	3579	4529	5299	6827	20919
1616	1871	3590	4530	5300	6834	20936
1617	1872	3591	4531	5301	6835	20937
1618	1873	3595	4532	5302	6836	20939
1619	1874	3616	4533	5303	6840	20941
1620	1875	3617	4534	5304	6841	20942
1621	1876	3680	4535	5305	6842	20943
1622	1877	3681	4536	5306	6843	20944
1623	1878	3685	4537	5312	6844	20945
1624	1879	3735	4538	5313	6845	20946
1625	1880	3776	4539	5320	6871	20947
1626	1881	3777	4540	5321	6872	20948
1627	1882					

All the outstanding bonds (both coupon and registered) issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

The bonds above designated will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and should be assigned to "CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE, FOR REDEMPTION."

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1900.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1900, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, November 13, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 898 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
EASTERN DIVISION
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,
DATED MAY 15TH, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the Mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1900, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

48	861	1537	1998	2442	3055	3512
50	872	1604	2005	2500	3057	3529
102	910	1618	2044	2570	3106	3593
135	972	1648	2104	2637	3414	3605
149	1035	1649	2132	2675	3135	3616
153	1194	1688	2148	2750	2272	3630
188	1242	1718	2154	2759	3276	3723
231	1290	1743	2173	2830	3305	3778
376	1439	1785	2182	2858	3306	3874
403	1441	1797	2207	2868	3322	3919
576	1446	1822	2216	2886	3344	3981
599	1457	1851	2225	2921	3369	3992
640	1475	1924	2242	2944	3423	4036
662	1491	1962	2363	2946	3476	4078
702	1536	1972	2365	2985	3498	4129

GEORGE D. KRUMBHAAR, C. B. SATTERLEE, } Trustees.
New York, October 2d, 1899.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY
General First Mortgage 4% Bonds, dated August 2d, 1880.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 102½ and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of $76,840. Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 27th day of November, 1899.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS

Notice of Meeting of the Stockholders of the Exchange Place Real Estate Company.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of The Exchange Place Real Estate Company has been called and will be held at the office of the company, No. 44 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, State of New York, on the 6th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the said corporation be forthwith dissolved.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
S. L. PARRISH, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF THE first mortgage bonds, and also a meeting of the holders of the second mortgage bonds, of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. will be held at the office of the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co., 17 Nassau St., in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-ninth day of November, 1899, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing a co-trustee in the place and stead of John N. Hutchinson, deceased.

CHARLES LANIER, President.

Dated Nov. 17th, 1899.

Office of the Barney & Smith Car Company,
Dayton, Ohio, November 14, 1899.

A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable December 1st next. Transfer Books will close on November 20th, at 3:00 P. M., and reopen the morning of December 2d, 1899. Checks on New York will be mailed.

F. E. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. of Chicago.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on November 25th, 1899.

The transfer books will close in New York, on November 11th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen November 27th, 1899, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.

40 Wall St., New York, Nov. 9th, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable Dec. 9th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Nov. 29th. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from Nov. 30th to Dec. 9th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—The following receipts issued by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for debenture bonds of the "J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Co." have been lost or stolen:

Receipt No. 1648—$400, for debenture No. 2859 series 21. Receipt No. 608—$1,000, for debenture No. 3226 series 23. Receipt No. 1030—$600, for debenture No. 5530 series 40. Receipt No. 1507—$500, for debenture No. 6504 series 49. Receipt No. 609—$1,000, for debenture No. 3227 series 23.

New receipts will be issued in lieu of such lost or stolen receipts unless, on or before the 5th day of December, 1899, cause be shown why such new receipts should not issue.

A. J. HAGEMAN, Individually and as Administrator of Harriette C. Hageman.

HARRASSED BY TIN TRUST.

Independent Manufacturers Cannot Purchase Material—Huge Profit on the Product.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—William H. Griffith, tin-plate maker of Washington, Penn., was before the Industrial Commission to-day. He told the commission that his company, which has since disposed of its plant, cleared 20 per cent. in profit last year, when the price of tin was $2.60 per box, the lowest ever known for plate. He also said that just previous to the passage of the McKinley bill, and for a year or so afterward, when the price was $5.65, the profit was fully 100 per cent. He said that while his company had sold its plant to the trust, the transaction had been without his sanction, and that he had since undertaken the establishment of an independent plant, also situated at Washington, Penn., which he soon would have in operation. The sale of the old plant had been made under the representation that the consolidation was necessary to prevent competition, and there had been a fear that if they did not go into the pool their business would be injured. He had not accepted this opinion, and, consequently was preparing as rapidly as possible to re-enter the field. Nor did he accept the view that a large combination had any advantage over an individual, but believed the advantage was rather with the individual.

In re-establishing himself he had found that he was hampered in securing machinery, the American company having control of the makers of tin-plate machinery as well as of the manufacture of plate itself. In substantiation of this statement, he said that a manufacturing company which had entered into an agreement with him to supply him for five years had already refused to fill an order after an official of the trust had become a large owner of the stock of that company. The restriction, he said, also extended to the independent manufacturers of sheet iron, the American company refusing to sell to them except upon the stipulation that they should not sell their product to the makers of tin plate. Furthermore, the combination refused to supply jobbers and others with their especial brands, except upon condition that they assign their brands to the trust. There was a similar restriction upon block plate, and half the "dippers" in the country had been forced out of business.

He thought the managers of some of the different plants in the trust were growing restless under these restrictions, as they were not running nearly so steadily as before the combination was effected. Of the 272 mills in the combine 90 had been closed.

Mr. Griffith said that since the trust had been organized prices of tin plate had advanced from $2.60 to $4.65 per hundred. This advance was out of proportion to the advance in wages and raw material. He made a calculation to show that $3.84 would be a profitable price under present conditions. However, he said that, notwithstanding this advance in prices, he had reason to believe some of the members of the combination were woefully disappointed in the results. He also understood that the employes in the trust mills were becoming apprehensive, which he thought was illustrated by the fact that of the 800 rollers employed by the combination, no fewer than 150 had made application to him for places in his establishment.

Mr. Griffith said that while the American company was capitalized for $50,000,000, the plants comprising the combination could have been bought at the time the combination was effected for $12,000,000. He therefore considered the company overcapitalized. He had understood that the promoters of the combination had received $10,000,000 in common stock for their services. The standard price paid for mills in forming the trust was $40,000 each. His own company had received an advance of 25 per cent. upon cash valuation.

The witness said he considered the tariff essential to the protection of the tin plate industry in this country, but he would not say that so high a tariff as the present was necessary to its existence.

CIVIL EMPLOYES INCORPORATE.

Association Will Try to Pass a Pension Bill in January.

The Association of Civil Employes in the State of New York yesterday filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State at Albany.

The association, which has headquarters in this city, was organized the 14th of last September. Any civil employe of the State of New York is eligible to membership. It will attempt to secure the passage at the next session of the Legislature of a civil employes pension bill and graded salary bill.

The association, it is stated, will see to it that the work done by its members is up to the requirements of the departments in which they are employed. Nothing of a political nature will be allowed to be introduced at any session of the association.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 16	747,676
To date this year	148,991,801
Corresponding date last year	95,927,965

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 16	$3,563,500
To date this year	$768,735,870
Corresponding date last year	$759,887,130

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car. & Fdy.	⅝	Illinois Central	¾
Am. C. & F. pf.	1¾	Int. Paper	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Iowa Central	¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	Louis. & Nash.	1⅛
Am. S. & R. pf.	1	Manhattan Con.	1⅜
Am. Steel Hoop	1⅛	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Am. S. H. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Mo., K. & Texas	⅝
Am. S. & W. pf.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Am. Tobacco	1½	Mobile & Ohio	1
Ann Arbor pf.	2	National Biscuit	¾
Anaconda Copper	1¼	National Lead	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅜	National Steel	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1	Nat. Steel pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅞	N. J. Central	¾
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	1⅝	N. Y., Ont. & West.	¾
B'klyn Union Gas	½	Norf. & West.	½
Brunswick City	⅝	Norf. & W. pf.	½
B., R. & P.	7	Northern Pac.	1⅛
Ches. & Ohio	½	North. Pacific pf.	¾
Chi., B. & Q.	2	Pacific Mail	2
Chi. Cons. Tract.	¾	Penn. R. R.	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
C. & E. Ill. pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Chi., R. & I. pf.	1½	Pressed Steel Car	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Reading	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	1⅛	Reading 2d pf.	1⅜
C., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Rep. Steel pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Rio Grande Western	1⅜
C., L. & W. pf.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅜	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¼
Col. Midland	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Col. Mid. pf.	2⅜	Southern Pacific	¾
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Del., Hudson	1½	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Del., L. & W.	¾	Union Pacific	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	1⅝
Evans. & T. H.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Federal Steel	1¾	U. S. Rubber	½
Federal Steel pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
General Electric	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Great. North. pf.	2	Wabash pf.	¾
H. B. Claflin	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Hocking Valley	3	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tin Plate	½	Pullman Car	½
C. & H. C. & I.	½	Third Avenue	1½
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	½	U. S. Flour M. pf.	2½
N. Y. Air Brake	2¾	U. S. Leather	⅝

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1	L., E. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	1
C., M. & St. P., I. & D. Ext. 7s	1½	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1	Mo., K. & T. Ext. 5s	2
Del. & Hud., Penn. Div., 7s	3	Mo. K. & T. of T. 5s	1
Erie general lien	1	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	1
Green Bay, Deb. B.	1	Union Pacific 4s	1
		Wabash, Deb. B.	1

Bond Declined.

P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Wall Street sentiment is much improved. Whatever may be the character of criticisms applied elsewhere, there was in the Stock Exchange district yesterday little else than commendation of the action of the National Administration in offering to turn $25,000,000 of Government bonds into ready money wherewith to relieve loan market conditions. Security market quotations certify to this sentiment—nine out of ten stocks scoring advances. Elsewhere in THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-day are cited the views of practical bankers, and most of them talk really more emphatically in approval of Secretary Gage's policy than they permit to be quoted.

In the money market effects showed in a relatively low loan rate all day long. Six per cent. was the highest figure recorded in any Stock Exchange transaction, while many contracts were made as low as 4 per cent.

Sterling exchange somewhat advanced, however, and this gave excuse to pessimistic logicians who crowd Wall Street for theorizing on what they resolve is the certainty that the United States will now have to export gold. Europe, they point out, is in need of the yellow metal, and now that we have lower money market rates assured gold will be of so much more value abroad than in this country that exchange rates must rush upward in a hurry to the shipping point. In banking circles this view is not adopted—not given serious consideration. It figures, though, in Wall Street as an indication of the sturdy revival of the hopelessness of some professional speculators.

In the face of the Government's bond purchase announcement yesterday morning, attended by a variety of business developments calculated to create cheerful Stock Exchange sentiment, bulletins were issued throughout Wall Street pointing out the woeful possibilities involved in the claim of Mr. Goebel of Kentucky that he has a majority of one for Governor there. This suggests somewhat not only the persistence of the short interest, but testifies as well to how slender a thread the apostles of misery are willing to tie.

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London was a liberal buyer of stocks. New York Central showed strength, especially on the execution of orders to purchase for foreign account, and the same character of buying figured in the various Pacific issues. Yesterday's improvement is the first example of unpredicted gains that has not been greeted by free European selling. It will probably be shown later that the character of the recent buying accounts amply for this record—for there are indications that such purchases have been for investment rather than speculative account. It is disclosed, by way of illustration, that 25,000 shares of Northern Pacific common stock have been lately shipped to Scotland—absorbed there by those long-headed friends of John S. Kennedy and James J. Hill whose backing of Great Northern has been attended by such superb results. The entry of Mr. Kennedy into the Northern Pacific Directory is productive of other exceptional results, too, and Northern Pacific-Great Northern relations are not unlikely soon to be one of the causes of Wall Street enthusiasm.

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What especially was notable in Wall Street yesterday was a new disposition of commission firms to encourage customers to operate. Such authorities are as a rule very bullish, but have lately been urging all their clients to be prudent—to wait for the development of a money market situation free from dangers or threats of dangers. That now they advise activity signifies how, in such conservative circles, the bond purchase proposal of the Treasury Department is regarded.

In so far as Wall Street is a creature of sentiment, yesterday's exhibit was wholly on the side of confidence and bright anticipations. Prosperity—so Wall Street puts it—is to have a fair chance.

UNION PACIFIC DIVIDENDS.

An important meeting was held in Wall Street yesterday, at which there was discussion of important projects which have in view benefits for the Union Pacific Railway.

Traffic contracts with other properties were under consideration, and it was stated that net revenues are to be much increased by plans which President Burt proposes.

Of especial interest touching Union Pacific securities is a quiet report in Stock Exchange circles that during the recent quietness of the market a large block of common stock has been acquired by financial interests not hitherto identified with the company; and such interests—including a conspicuous Standard Oil financier—are credited with advising friends that official action on common stock dividends to be soon announced will exert inspiriting influence.

It is because of such dividend prospects, it is explained, that London has lately been buying Union Pacific shares.

GETTING TOGETHER.

Wall Street persists that the several sugar refining companies, who heretofore have agreed to disagree, have finally adjusted all their differences, and that, as a consequence, a cessation of the sugar war may be expected at any time.

In this connection it was reported yesterday with some appearance of circumstantiality, that friends of Mr. Arbuckle will shortly figure in the Directorate of the Sugar Trust. Sugar Trust stock quotations reflected such reports by a sharp rise.

INCREASING ITS EARNINGS.

The "Big Four," which lately has shown gratifying earnings, continues to keep up its record. In the first week of November the earnings rose to $318,400—or $30,000 more than for the same week a year ago. Since July 1 the earnings have been $5,931,000, or an increase of practically a half million dollars.

MORE GAS WAR TALK.

Yesterday's me

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Influenced by the same conditions that favorably affected the Stock Exchange market, yesterday's market for outside securities was active and strong. The greater part of the day's transactions was still supplied by a few of the more prominent stocks, but the market generally showed much strength, and substantial gains were recorded in a number of issues. The most active stocks were Electric Axle, Amalgamated Copper, and Distilling of America preferred, all of which closed considerably higher than on Wednesday. For some of the day's advances manipulation was as much responsible as good demand for stocks, but in the majority of cases the gains recorded appeared to be the result of what was called good buying. No stock yesterday suffered a serious loss. The issues that did not advance remained firm at about Wednesday's final bids.

AMALGAMATED COPPER opened off, but the trading in this stock soon developed considerable strength, and during the late afternoon it was the most active and one of the strongest stocks. Reports were circulated during the day to the effect that the earnings of the Amalgamated Copper Company were very large and fully up to the expectations of the organizers of the company. The advance in the stock was partly due to these reports, but efforts were made by traders to advance the price of Amalgamated, and conditions favoring these efforts met with considerable success. The opening sale was effected at 85, but only one lot of stock changed hands at this figure, and the price very quickly advanced about 1 point. The sharp advance in Amalgamated Copper, which carried it to 87¾, was made during the last hour of trading. A good deal of stock sold between 86 and 87¼, but the demand was as large as the supply. Traders found it easy after the advance had been started to continue the upward movement, and their efforts ended in a net gain of 2¼ points. The final transactions were made at 87¾, the top price, and the closing bid was 87½.

ELECTRIC AXLE was by much the most active stock in yesterday's market. Over 6,000 shares were traded in at advancing figures, and the stock closed at 5⅞ bid, a net gain of five-eighths of 1 point. The advance was attributed to reports of successful tests of the Electric Axle Light and Power Company's lighting and refrigerating devices. Insiders seemed to be large buyers of the stock, and this was taken as confirming the truth of the reports referred to.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred recovered a part of its recent loss, and the day's transactions seemed to indicate that most of the stock that the recent reports of competition had brought into the market had been absorbed. Royal Baking Powder sold at an advance of about 3 points over Wednesday's closing bid, and much of this advance showed as a net gain at the end of the day.

AMERICAN AIR POWER enjoyed an advance of ¾ points, closing at 64 bid, against 58 bid at the close of the previous day. No sales in the stock were reported.

GENERAL CARRIAGE.—After having been offered for many days without a bid there was some demand for General Carriage yesterday. A bid of 20 was made for the stock, but no sales were effected, as it was held at 30, at which figure it has been offered for a long time.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was steady. The common stock sold at 26¾, and the bonds at 97. Trading in these issues was very light.

NATIONAL GRAMOPHONE sold at 77.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	...	...
New Amsterdam	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam pf	26¾	27¼
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96½	97½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	36	37½
American Agricultural Chemical pf	77½	78½
American Bicycle	26⅞	...
American Bicycle bonds	66	...
American Hide & Leather	89½	90½
American Hide & Leather pf	36	37
American Woolen Goods	80½	81½
American Woolen Goods pf	25	26
American Writing Paper 5s	80	80½
Beet Sugar	80	80
Beet Sugar pf	28	30
Distilling Company of America	78	80
Distilling Company of America pf	11	11½
Electric Axle Light & Power	37	38½
Electric Boat	5¾	5⅞
Electric Boat pf	20	23
Havana Commercial	...	22
Havana Commercial pf	...	24
International Pump	63¾	64¼
International Pump pf	18	20
National Gramophone	67	70
National Salt	74	80
National Salt pf	45	45
National Tube	76	78
National Tube pf	43	44
Otis Elevator	93	94
Otis Elevator pf	28	30
Pittsburg Coal subs	92	94
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	102
Rubber Goods Mfg.	94	96
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	29¼	30
Sloss-Sheffield	82	83
Sloss-Sheffield pf	36	36
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	456½	458½
Union Steel & Chain	30	31
Union Steel & Chain pf	70	71
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅜	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87½	88
American Air Power	64	65
American Cotton	45	50
Arizona Lead	10	10¼
Asphalt Company of America	7⅝	8
British Columbia Copper	15	16
Chicago & Alton sub	9¾	10
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	108	108¾
Electric Vehicle	95½	96
Electric Vehicle pf	65	70
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	94	...
Flemington Coal & Coke	1¼	1½
General Carriage	34½	35
Illinois Transportation	29	30
*Markeen Copper	3¾	4¼
Mexican 5s	8	9
New England Transportation	97½	99½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	77	78
New York Gas & Electric 5s	90½	91
New York Transportation	102½	102½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	13½	14
St. Louis subs	13½	15
St. Louis common, when issued	22½	23½
St. Louis preferred, when issued	130	134
St. Louis 4s, when issued	26	31
Tennessee Copper	93	96
Trust Company of America	13½	15
*Union Copper	230	232
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	29
Whipsaw Copper	20	30
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.	12¾	13½

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	245
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	104	105
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	240	242
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	102	103
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	103½
Central Park, N. & E. River 1st	111	113
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	195	...
Chicago Union Traction	107	109
Chicago Union Traction pf	79	80½
Columbus Railway	23½	24¾
Columbus Railway pf	75	76½
Con. Traction of N. J.	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	64	65
Eighth Avenue Railroad	112	113
Kings County Elevated	400	410
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	90	92
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. pf	75	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	116½	118
Nassau Electric 1st	90	91
Nassau Electric 5s	94	95
New Orleans Traction	110	113
New Orleans Traction pf	30	35
Ninth Avenue Railroad	104	...
North Jersey Street Railway	190	...
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	32½	34
Orange & Passiac Valley bonds	91	92
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	115½	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	227	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	28
Union Railway 1st 5s	95	96
Union Railway stock	115	117
United Traction, Providence	190	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	107

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	...	...
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	8	9
Central Union 5s guaranteed	81	83
Consolidated Gas of Newark	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	56	...
Consolidated bonds of N. J.	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	21¾	23½
Denver Gas	102	105
Denver Gas 5s	45½	46¼
Essex & Hudson Gas	85	90
Fort Wayne Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	42	47
Indianapolis Gas	60	66
Indianapolis Gas bonds	102	108
Lafayette Gas Co.	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	42	50
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	42	48
Mutual Gas of New York	63	67
Madison (Wis.) stock	300	...
New England Gas & Coke	81	83
New England Gas & Coke bonds	23	25
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	76½	77½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	110	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	100	112
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	102½	103½
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	55	56
Ohio & Indiana	107	109
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	42	48
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	64	67
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	40	46
St. Paul Gas stock	56	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	58	61

	Bid.	Asked.
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	110	113
Standard Gas, New York, pf	140	148
Syracuse Gas stock	116	118
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	18
Western Gas	90	90
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	...	...
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	94¼	33
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	69	95
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	71
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	95½
Union Ferry	48	112
Union Ferry bonds	101	45
		102

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders	52¾	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	95	...
Consolidated Rubber Tire	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	6½	8
Cramps' Shipyard	35	45
General Chemical	75	81
General Chemical pf	58	65
Hudson River Telephone	97½	100
Lorillard Company pf	116	118
Standard Coupler	115¼	116½
Trenton Potteries	35	40
Trenton Potteries pf	6	10
Union Typewriter	45	55
Union Typewriter 1st pf	27½	28½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	114	115
Worthington Pump pf	118	122
	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf	23	25
Ramapo Water	70	100

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Mileage	74	74	76
1st week Nov.	$25,780	$25,233	$22,712
From July 1	443,829	428,664	408,762

C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
1st week Nov.	318,445	288,369	279,110
From July 1	5,935,191	5,471,413	5,165,450

ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—

Mileage	251	251	251
2d week Nov.	26,364	25,803	23,351
From July 1	589,533	492,450	435,656

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—

Mileage	937	937	937
24 week Nov.	110,328	95,137	99,113
From July 1	2,392,074	2,028,491	2,004,236

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for September—

Gross	1,323,477	1,238,378	1,246,567
Op. ex. & taxes	785,289	677,545	672,845
Net	538,188	580,833	573,722
Prop. op. ex. to gross	59½	53⅞	54
Charges	287,072	295,569	285,539
Surplus	251,116	295,264	288,183
Gross, 3 months	3,296,923	2,917,835	3,042,255
Net, 3 months	1,683,420	992,725	1,062,621
Surplus, 3 months	222,781	135,919	235,689
	75½	79½	79¾

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for September—

	1899.	1898.	Decrease.		
Gross	524,162	521,812	*2,349	125½	126
Op. expenses	343,253	300,118	43,135	49	49
Net	180,908	161,693	16,865	97	100
Prop. ex. to gross	65½	69	*19,215	174	174½
Gross, 3 months	1,407,918	1,306,261	*101,717	113½	114½
Net, 3 months	371,360	244,557	*126,803	33	35
*Increase.				115	115¼

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD for October—

Net earnings	262,297	67,420	40,451
Fixed charges	46,563	47,479	47,777
Surplus	215,734	19,941	1,674
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31—			
Net earnings	1,275,394	639,329	.....
Fixed charges	465,630	474,799	.....
Surplus	809,764	164,532	.....

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD for the year ending Oct. 30—

Gross	2,008,871	2,339,799	2,570,842
Op. expenses	1,302,399	1,280,465	1,444,645
Prop. op. exp. to gross	706,472	1,079,334	1,126,194
Other income	63 2-5	54¼	56 1-5
Total income	680,932	42,316	47,368
Charges	366,020	369,578	372,286
Net income	1,021,484	752,072	801,276
Dividends	840,000	800,000	850,000
Surplus	181,484	*47,928	*48,724

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.02	.01
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.16	.12
Belcher	.31	.29
Best & Belcher	.56	.54
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	.62	.56
Challenge Con	.23	.21
Chollar	.25	.21
Confidence	.68	.60
Con. Cal. & Va	1.50	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.12	.11
Gould & Curry	.24	.22
Hale & Norcross	.35	.30
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.02
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.06	.06
Mexican	.51	.42
Occidental Con	.14	.14
Ophir	.39	.40
Overman	.18	.15
Potosi	.30	.28
Savage	.18	.16
Sierra Nevada	.07	.04
Standard	.47	.40
Syndicate	2.85	2.85
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.37	.30
Utah Con	.39	.30
Yellow Jeket	.20	.20
Silver bars	58⅝@58¾	58⅜@58¾
Mexican dollars	47½@48½	47½@48½
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	44¼	45	36	38
Alamo	12	12½	12⅜	12½
Anaconda	48	48¾	49¾	50
Anchoria	79	80	78	80
Argentum	21	21½	22	23
Bankers'	14⅞	15	14⅝	14⅞
Battler	2¾	2⅞	3	3½
Blue Bell	33	35	33	35½
*Coin	13	13½	13	14
Columbine	17½	18	210	218
Consolidated	17⅛	17¼	17½	17⅝
Damon	25	25½	22⅜	23
Elkton	120	123½	124¼	125¼
El Paso	35	39	37½	39
Findlay	15	15½	15	15¼
Fleeca	30	35	30	35
Garfield	21½	22⅜	21¼	22
Gibson	25	28	25	28
Gould	39¼	40	37½	38
Isabella	142¾	143	145¾	146
Independence	51	52½	48½	50
Jackpot	60½	61¼	62	63½
King	100	101	101	110
Moon Anchor	70	77	74	78
Matoa	32	32¾	31	32½
National	16½	16⅞	15⅝	16
Ophir	65	67	65	67
Pharmacist Con	17	17⅝	15¼	15½
Pinnacle	33¾	34½	32	32¼
Portland	242	244	240	243
Raven	66	67	73	74
Rawlings	34	35	35	36
Rosa	40	41	40	41
Sovereign	15¾	16	16¾	16¾
Tornado	49	49⅞	49¾	49⅞
Union	34⅜	35	34½	35
Vindicator	14⅞	148	148	149
Work	30¾	31¼	32⅜	32¾
Zenobia	21½	22	21	21½
*November dividend 1 cent.				

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

Amalgamated Copper	.86
American Biscuit bonds	...
American Hide	.109
American Hide pf	.35
Arizona Lead	.80¾
Bay State Gas	.3
Binghamton Gas 5s	.18⅝
British Columbia Copper	.96
Flemington Coal & Coke	.9½
Fern. Coal Company	.28½
Journeay & Burnham	.15
Marshall Mill	.15
New York Biscuit bonds	.65
National Tube	.111
New Amsterdam Gas	.43⅞
Retsof bonds	.25
Retsof stock	.20½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$291,585,135
Gold reserve	254,686,801
Net silver	10,677,456
United States notes in the Treasury	15,438,974
Treasury notes of 1890	982,441
Total receipts this day	1,717,011
Total receipts this month	26,958,585
Total receipts this year	217,858,750
Total expenditures this day	930,000
Total expenditures this month	26,423,000
Total expenditures this year	210,274,152
Deposits in National banks	82,186,077
Silver bullion	137,131
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	263,400
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	883,809
Customs	776,070
Miscellaneous	57,132

STEEL MILLS SHUT DOWN.

Action Said to be Due to Car Famine and Lack of Coal—1,500 Men Idle.

LEBANON, Penn., Nov. 16.—The American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company has suspended operations in all its local puddling and rolling mills.

The cause assigned is an exhausted coal supply, resulting from the car famine, which has affected industrial establishments all over the State. Fully 1,500 workmen are idle for an indefinite time.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Nov. 16, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	17½	625	Am. Car & Foundry	17⅞	17½	17¼	17½	
62¾	63	690	Am. Car & Found. pf	61⅞	62⅝	61⅞	62⅝	+⅝
35¼	37	210	American Ice	36⅞	38⅛	36⅛	36⅝	+1⅝
40⅝	40⅝	550	Am. Cotton Oil, ex div	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅜	+⅜
12	12¼	750	American Linseed	12	12	11⅝	12	+⅛
53⅛	53½	1,052	Am. Linseed pf	53¼	53½	52⅞	53¼	+¼
147	150	135	American Express	147⅝	147⅝	147⅛	147⅛	+¼
45	46	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	45½	45½	45½	45½	+½
38¼	38½	4,790	Am. Smelt. & Ref	38	38⅝	37¾	38	
88¾	89¼	3,235	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	88	89	88	88	+1
4	5	2,0	Am. Spirits Mfg	4½	4½	4½	4½	+1
48½	48⅝	6,525	Am. Steel & Wire	48½	48⅝	48⅛	48⅜	
94¾	95	1,110	Am. Steel & Wire pf	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¾	+1
158¼	158⅝	96,955	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	157	159¼	156⅜	158¼	+2¼
117½	118	165	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	117½	118	117½	118	
33	34	500	American Tin Plate	33	33	32¾	32¾	
83	84½	50	Am. Tin Plate pf	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	
118¾	119	26,470	American Tobacco	119	119½	117	119	+1½
44	44¼	900	American Steel Hoop	43½	44	43¼	43⅞	+1⅛
82½	83	540	Am. Steel Hoop pf	82½	83	82½	83	+1⅛
47	47½	300	Ann Arbor pf	46	46	46	46	+2
23⅜	23½	19,700	At., T. & S. F	23¼	23½	23¼	23⅜	+⅜
66⅞	67	40,910	At., T. & S. F. pf	66¼	67	66¼	66⅞	+1⅝
45¼	45⅞	1,400	Anaconda Copper	44⅜	45¾	44¼	45¾	+1¾
53	53¼	1,645	Baltimore & Ohio	52⅝	53	52½	53	+1
73½	73¾	8,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf	73	73⅞	73	73⅝	+⅞
89⅞	89¾	49,785	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	89½	90¼	88¼	89⅝	+1⅝
141	144	135	Brooklyn Union Gas	141	141	141	141	+1½
17	17½	1,450	Brunswick City	16¾	17⅜	16¾	17⅛	+½
46½	...	400	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	44	49	44	49	+5
53½	54	300	Canada Southern	53¼	53⅝	53¼	53⅝	+7
28⅜	28¼	2,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅞	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+⅛
133⅜	133⅞	300	Chicago Con. Traction	48⅜	48⅞	48⅜	48⅞	+½
96½	97	18,256	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	133¼	134	133¼	133⅞	+½
124	129	600	Chicago & East. Ill	95⅞	96½	95⅞	96½	+½
143¾	147⅜	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	126	126	126	126	+1
40⅞	42	5,620	Chicago Great West	14⅞	15	14⅜	15	+⅛
91⅛	91¼	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B	42¼	42¼	41¼	41⅞	
12	12¼	300	Chi. Gr. West., deb	91⅜	91⅜	91⅛	91⅛	
42	44	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	12	12	12	12	
126½	126¼	120	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	44	44	44	44	
172½	174	8,925	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	125⅝	126¼	125⅜	126¼	+⅝
168¼	169	560	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	173	173	173	173	+⅛
114⅝	114¾	460	Chicago & Northw	168¼	168½	168¼	168½	+⅛
11	12	3,925	Chi., R. I. & Pac	114	114⅝	113¾	114⅛	+⅛
60	60⅜	20	Chicago Term. Trans	12¼	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
101½	102	2,860	C., C., C. & St. L	60½	60½	60	60	+⅛
44¼	45	20	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	104	104	104	104	+1
53½	53⅝	140	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	44	44	44	44	
7¼	8	2,110	Colorado Fuel & Iron	53	53¼	52¾	53½	+⅝
20	20½	1,300	Colorado Midland	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
6⅜	6⅝	515	Colorado Midland pf	19	20½	19	20½	+2⅝
47	47½	1,810	Colorado Southern	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	
19	19¼	200	Col. Southern 1st pf	47	47	47	47	
19¼	19⅝	400	Col. Southern 2d pf	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅞	+⅛
43¼	43⅝	810	Col. & H. C. & Iron	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	+½
17,975	91½		Consolidated Gas	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+⅛
2,660			Continental Tobacco	193	193	192¼	192¼	+¼
2,160			Continental Tobac. pf	42¼	43½	41¾	43½	+1⅝
1,600			Delaware & Hudson	91¼	91¼	91	91⅛	+⅛
1,250			Del., Lack. & West	122¾	122¾	121½	122¾	+¾
2,850			Denver & R. G	191	191¼	190½	191	+¼
860			Denver & R. G. pf	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	+¼
200			Erie 1st pf	75⅜	75½	75	75¼	+¼
600			Erie Fed. & Tel	37⅞	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	+¾
10,350			Evans. & T. H	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¼	
1,703			Federal Steel pf	45½	45½	45½	45½	
41			Ft. Worth & D. C	57¾	58¼	57¾	58	+¼
2,630			General Electric	70	79½	78⅝	79½	+1⅝
1,600			Glucose Sugar Ref	14	16	14	16	+2
2,850			Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	125¼	126	124¼	126	+1⅝
1,306			Great Northern pf	211¼	211¾	210½	211¾	+¼
300			H. & Claflin Co	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+¼
800			Hocking Valley	174	174¾	173½	174	+¾
3,530			Illinois Central	113	114	113	114	+1
415			International Paper	34⅜	35	34⅜	35	+⅜
940			International Paper pf	114½	115¼	114½	115	+⅝
200			Iowa Central	26	26	25⅞	26	+⅛
260			Iowa Central pf	70¼	70¼	70	70	+¼
300			K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+⅛
100			Laclede Gas	59½	59½	59½	59½	+½
6,900			Louisville & Nashville	9	9¼	9	9¼	
34,785			Manhattan Con	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	+⅛
25			Met. W. S. El. of Chi	86¾	87¼	86¾	87¼	+⅝
50			Met. W. S. El. Chi., pf	104⅞	105⅜	104⅜	104⅞	+⅛
2,325			Met. Street Railway	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	+¼
545			Mexican Central	74	74	74	74	
100			Mexican National ctfs	19¼½	19⅝¼	19¼	19⅜	+⅛
400			Michigan Central	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+⅜
110			Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	4½	4½	4½	4½	
96			Minn., S. P. & S. S. M	110	110	110	110	
200			M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	96	96	95¼	95½	
350			Mo., Kan. & Texas	62½	64¼	62¼	64¼	+1¾
500			Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	23¼	23¾	23¼	23¾	+½
3,100			Missouri Pacific	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
10,550			Mobile & Ohio	39⅝	39⅝	39	39⅛	+⅛
100			National Biscuit Co	48¼	49	48¼	48¼	+¼
300			Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	46	46	46	46	+1
50			National Lead Co	42½	42½	42	42	
450			Nat. Lead Co. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	
2,080			National Steel	28¾	29	28¾	29	+⅝
350			National Steel pf	107	107½	107	107½	+½
2,680			New Jersey Central	47¼	48⅞	47¼	48¼	+¾
100			New York Air Brake	95	95	95	95	
3,200			New York Central	124½	124½	123⅝	123⅝	+¼
90			N. Y., N. H. & H	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	+¾
2,850			N. Y., Ont. & West	137¾	138	137¼	137½	+¼
4,965			Norfolk & Western	216	216	215	215	+⅛
460			Norfolk & West. pf	27	26	25¼	25¾	+⅝
1,775			North American	27	27½	27	27½	+⅝
9,050			Northern Pacific	70½	70½	70½	70½	+½
800			Northern Pacific pf	13	13¼	13	13¼	+¼
8,125			Pacific Mail	55¼	55¼	55	55¼	+¼
5,848			Pennsylvania R. R	75	75½	75	75½	+½
8,250			People's Gas, Chicago	44¼	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	+⅛
3,000			Peo., Dec. & Evans	130½	130⅝	130¼	130¾	+⅜
100			Pitts., C. & St. L	44	44	44	44	
300			Pressed Steel Car	74½	74½	74¼	74¼	+¼
212			Pressed Steel Car pf	89	89¼	89	89¼	+¼
775			Pull. Palace Car Co	193½	193½	193

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two Fifth Avenue Properties Sold—Deal Involving St. Nicholas Avenue Corner—Auction Dealings.

Collins & Collins have sold for James K. Atkinson to an investor the four-story brownstone front dwelling 557 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100. It is reported that the buyer is C. C. Goodwin.

William A. White & Sons have sold for William Moser the five-story dwelling, altered for business purposes, 432 Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, on a lot 24.8 by 100.

Charles Macrae has sold to Jacob D. Butler his residence at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, on a plot fronting 114 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Dr. Philip E. Arcularius the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, with an abutting lot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 125 feet west of Fifth Avenue. The buyer recently acquired through the same brokers a lot on either street adjoining the foregoing on the east.

S. T. Barnes has sold for Maximilian Morgenthau to John Massimino the entire block front of lots on the west side of Sherman Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-third and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Streets for immediate improvement. Through the same broker Mr. Massimino has transferred to Mr. Morgenthau the flathouse at the northwest corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street.

Frank R. Sharrott has sold for S. Denzer the three-story dwelling 113 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 17.6 by 50 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

627 Eleventh Avenue, 15 by 100 and irregular, four-story brick double tenement on rear of lot; executor's sale, to P. P. Ryan $6,750

419 West Forty-ninth Street, 19.4 by 100.5, three-story frame building on rear of lot; executor's sale, to P. J. McGovern..... 7,150

228 Seventh Avenue, 19.9 by 80, four-story brick building, with two stores; executor's sale, to L. Wesky 19,400

31 West Sixty-ninth Street, 22 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Hamilton Wallis, as executor 50,500

124 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 25.6 by 100.11, four-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Mutual Life Insurance Company. By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

100 East Eighty-first Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, 25.6 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to Louis N. Norwood..... 43,100

333 West Sixteenth Street, 24.10 by 92 and irregular, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to F. J. Van Orden..... 29,500

By James L. Wells.

Belmont Avenue, east side, 336.8 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, two lots, 27 by 100; partition sale, to Louis Eickwort 1,600

Grove Avenue, west side, 66 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, two lots, each 33 by 150; partition sale, to Dr. C. A. Becker 1,900

Boston Post Road, west side, near Thwaite's Place, Bronxdale, 85 by 200, two-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to George McNaughan..... 4,150

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

66 West Thirty-sixth Street, three-story brick dwelling, with one-story extension; partition sale, to C. H. Sleight..... 46,500

345 Lexington Avenue, 20.5 by 99.9, three-story brown-stone front dwelling, with three-story brick extension; public auction sale, to Joseph Schaeffler..... 18,750

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Hanneman, referee, 3 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 75 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,746.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles F. Bostwick, referee, 104 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 72 feet east of Park Avenue, 18 by 72, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,501.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles G. F. Wahle, referee, 57 and 59 Ann Street, north side, 144.2 feet west of William Street, 28.1 by 122.11 and irregular, four-story brick building, with five-story brick building at the rear.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fulton Avenue, east side, 117 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for seven three-story frame tenements, 17.8 by 60; Katharine Merrill, 2,727 Tremont Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $48,000.

Havemeyer Lane, west side, 400 feet south of Fort Schuyler Road, for a one-story and attic frame dwelling, 26 by 24; Charles C. Huntington, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 358 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for seven five-story brick flats, 30 and 31 by 85; Burstein & Reiss of 174 Henry Street, owners; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $196,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, southwest corner of Melrose Avenue, for a two-story brick church, 51.8 by 122; Church of the Immaculate Conception, owner; Anthony F. A. Schmitt, architect; cost, $30,000.

Mapes Avenue, west side, 559 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a one-story frame sheds 40 by 20; Carl Jaeger, owner; Henry Jaeger, architect; cost, $180.

Teller Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for five three-story frame dwellings, 20 by 36; Auke Dooper of 571 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; A. F. A. Schmitt, architect; cost, $17,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 225 feet east of Trinity Avenue, for four three-story frame tenements, 18.9 by 60; Schmitt & Gunst of 606 Courtlandt Avenue, architects; cost, $18,000.

Jerome Avenue, southwest corner of Burnside Avenue, for a three-story frame store, dwelling, and lodge room, 40.6 by 80; Michael J. Broderick of 777 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; A. F. A. Schmitt, architect; cost, $5,500.

Park Avenue, southeast side of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for five three-story frame dwellings; Auke Dooper, owner; A. F. A. Schmitt, architect; cost, $17,500.

No. 337 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, for a six-story brick and stone flat, with stores, 25 by 87.9; Louis Lese of 130 East Eighty-second Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 336 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 87.9; Louis Lese, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 157 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 87.9; Louis Lese, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 226 and 228 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, for two six-story brick flats, 25 by 87.9; Louis Lese, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $50,000.

Ninth Street, northeast corner of Avenue B, for a six-story brick flat, 23.3 by 65; Lowenfeld & Prager, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 128 Second Street, for a six-story brick and stone flat, with store, 25 by 107.2 by 100 by 89; Julius Dreyfus, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $28,000.

Alterations.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; William Bergen, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 58 West Eighteenth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; H. Morgenthau of 59 Liberty Street, owner; F. Jacobsen, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Bond Street, to a six-story brick and iron office building; A. Friedlander, owner; R. T. Lyons, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 720 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling; Edwin Gould, premises, lessee; R. T. Lyons, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 31 Bond Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; Hyman Marks, owner; Louis Corn of 37 Malden Lane, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 178 Clinton Street, to a five-story brick tenement; M. Landsberger, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $100.

No. 54 Ludlow Street, to a four-story and basement brick tenement; Nathan Kirsh, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $200.

No. 422 to 426 East Twenty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick factory; the Bishop Gutta Percha Company, owner; cost, $200.

Nos. 463 and 465 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick office building; T. E. Roesle, owner; H. H. Holly, Jr., of 20 West Twenty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 304 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Bertha Cohen of 304 Seventh Avenue, owner; J. H. Kumbel of 419 West Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Nov. 16.—

BAILEY AV, e s, 74.11 ft s of Boston Av, 49.11x98.11 to lane x50x99.6; Joseph S. Healey to Helen J. Healey..... $1

BOSTON ROAD, n s, 110 ft w of 170th St, 25x83.8x irregular; Alexander Spier to Fanny Spier, ½ part..... 1

BROADWAY, 350 and 352, n e corner of Leonard St; Leonard St, 109 to 115, and 2 and 3 Benson St; Arthur W. Jaffray to John M. Lathrop..... 1

BROOK AV, e s, 118 ft s of 169th St, 1.11x100.5; William T. Hookey and another to John Toohers, quit claim..... 1

CANAL AV, e s, 125 ft n of 135th St, runs e 107.11 to canal x n 75x w 107.11x s; Patrick H. Durfy to John H. Durfy... 1

HENRY ST, 41, n s, 20x100; James Shea to Moses S. Hurwitz..... 43,500

HOUSTON ST, n s, 35.11 ft w of Hancock St, 26x100; Leon Lanrowitz and Morris Fine to Joseph Weinstein..... 38,500

HOUSTON ST, 176, 25x100; Leon Lanrowitz and Morris Fine to Fanny and Barney Boskey..... 38,500

HOUSTON ST, 408, and 169 Thompson St; Walker St, 89; 14th St, 207 East; 80th St, 310 East; 82d St, 149 West; 8th Av, 406; 74th St, 103 West; 14th St, 200 East; Fulton St, 29 and 31; 67th St, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Thomas F. Kaughran and another, executors, to Thomas F. Kaughran and Margaret Donnelly, trustees, under the will of John E. Kaughran, for the benefit of Thomas F. Kaughran and Margaret Kaughran and their children..... 57,500

JEROME AV, w s, 50 ft n of Evelyn Place, 50x100; Timothy F. Sullivan to James F. Meehan..... 1

JEROME AV, n w corner of Evelyn Place, 50x100; Harry C. Bryan to James F. Meehan, ½ part..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 34.2 ft s of 94th St, 16.7x75, Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee, to Sarah Rosenbluth..... 11,200

LOT 54, Block A, map Mapes estate; Martine A. Hellman to Rudolpf Hellman. 1

LOT 330, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, Van Nest Station; William Berrian to Thomas and Margaret McCarthy..... 1

LOT 493, map Village of Wakefield, 100x114; Charles B. Heym to Dorothea Heym, 1-3 part..... 1,000

LUDLOW ST., e s, 75.10 ft n of Stanton St, 24.10x89; Alice Bunte and another, executors, &c, to Herman Fichter. 29,150

LUDLOW ST, e s, 75.10 ft n of Stanton St, 24.10x89; Alice Bunte and others to Herman Fichter..... 1

MONROE AV, s e corner of Washington Place, 37x—x58.3x100; Julia E. Hard and others, individually and as executors, to Charles H. Buel..... 5,000

MONTGOMERY ST, 59 and 61, 44x69; Etel Lieber to Isaac Rothfeld..... 1

IRVINGTON ST, n e corner of Clinton St, 50x57; Harry Fischel to Joseph D. Goldstein..... 82,500

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of Westchester St, 104.2x25x100x54.5; Harry Overington and another to George H. Fink..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 118th St, 118.5x61.11x100.11x123.11; Sarah A. Hewitt to William B. Franke..... 100

TRAVERS ST, s w corner of Anthony Av, 42.5x98x8x94.11; Mary Hepburn to Margaret McCrystal, ½ part..... 1

VESTRY ST, 74 and 78, n s, 41.5x49; John A. Dempsey to Stella B. Macdonald. 4,000

WASHINGTON AV, s e s, 154.9 ft n e of Quarry Road, runs n e 18.8x s e 100x s w 13.8 to road x s w 6.5x n w 96.2; Konrad Ammann to Herman Froehlich.. 1

WATER ST, s w corner of Jackson St, 114x70; Max Weinstein to Louis Hubener and another..... 1

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 154.5 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 23x100,3x19.11x100; John H. McGuffog to Harry Overington..... 100

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 54.5 ft w of St. Ann's Av, new line, 100x100; Harry Overington and another to Albert Rothermel.. 1

WEST END AV, n e corner of 79th St, 102.2x125; William B. Franke to Sarah A. Hewitt..... 100

1ST ST, 71 East, 20.2x35.10x20x33.2; Susan Martin, widow, and others, heirs, &c., to Conrad Kaltenbach..... 9,000

1ST ST, 71 East, s s, 20x35.10x20x33.2; Allen St, 106, e s, 22.1x88.1x22x88.1; Susan Martin and another to Samuel Martin..... Exch.

2D AV, 1,850, e s, 25x100; 2d Av, 1,848, e s, 25x100; Henry A. Conolly and another, executors, to Joseph Hyams and another..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,397 and 1,369, e s, 50x100; Elkan Kahn to Gottlob Klein..... 1

7TH AV, 366, 16.7x50; Isidor H. and Nathan Kempner to Mark L. and Morris Abrahams..... 1

11TH ST, 606 East, 25x94.9; Louis Schoenfeld to Kate Herrmann..... 21,250

18TH ST, 428 West, 20.5x92; Irving Houghtaling to Mary J. Houghtaling..... 100

27TH ST, n s, 267.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.6x98.9; Emil Goldmark, referee, to William J. Nicklas..... 1,000

49TH ST, s s, 173 ft w of 2d Av, 19x100.5; Ray P. Frisch and others, children, to Mary F. Butler..... 10,775

68TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 50x55.4; Cordelia S. Steward to Thomas J. Dunn..... 3,500

74TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x102.2; Fannie Hyams to David Spero.. 14,000

82D ST, 166 East, 25.2x102.2; Frank Kuhn and another, heirs, to Celia Goldwater.. 27,850

85TH ST, s s, 208.4 ft w of West End Av, 16.8x102.2; John C. Clarke, referee, to William J. Shaw..... 1,000

87TH ST, 133 West, 15x100.8; Sanford J. Murray to John Laimbeer, Jr..... 1

95TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of 5th Av, 16x100.8; Patrick J. Quirk to William T. Emmet..... 1

97TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; James D. Putnam to Carlo Luckes 18,000

101ST ST, n s, 149 ft w of Central Park West, 76x100.11; Seaboard Realty Company to Mary E. Arthur..... 1

104TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.10; Osias Kestenbaum to Fischel Weintraub..... 1

111TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of 4th Av, 17.6x100.11; Walter Roach to Lizzie Shaefer and another..... 1

122D ST, 142 West, 21x100.11; Anna M. Brandes to Anna W. Heidgerd..... 1

125TH ST, 533 West, 25x99.11; Mary Brandt and another to William Roesbeer. 100

130TH ST, n s, 306 ft e of 8th Av, 18.6x99.11; Susan A. Martin and another to Eliza J. Tower..... Exchange

134TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Allen Mordecai to Napthalle J. Phillips..... 1

136TH ST, 125 West, 15.6x99.11; Charles S. Davison, referee, to Sophia E. Beach. 12,500

146TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of College Av, 25x110; Jane Wylie to Ella L. Hebberd..... 5,000

169TH ST, 871 East, 16.8x70x16.8x71; Emma W. Burgoyne to William F. Hiers... 1

169TH ST, s s, 26.5 ft e of Prospect Av, 21.1x83.7x20x80.5; Eugene M. Bowman to Emma Lewis..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BETJEMEN, Nicholas, to Max Jacobson; 3d Av, 776, 5 years..... $1,200-$1,500

CROSS, A. Bryon, to Fred Baar; 8th Av, 73, w s, 20x100, 5 years..... 3,000

FORNABAIO, Frankisco, to Antoinette Sevieri; Morris Av, 618, 4½ years...$372 to $520

GERRY, Elbridge T., to Thomas J. McLaughlin; 4th Av, w s, 40 ft s of 66th St, 27x60, 20 years..... 650

HINGSLAGE, John H., and others, executors, to John Bunger; Greenwich St, 332, 5 years..... 1,600

KLINGENSTEIN, Jacob, to Jacob Kaplunovitch; 3d St, 77 East, 3 years..... 396

MENNELLA, Maria, to Luigi Maetempo; 110th St, 324 and 326 East, 5 years..... 960

ORISON, Thomas, to Felicia Cerevino; Oak St, 51, 5 years..... 960

PARSELL, Henry S., to Bernard Fitzsimon; 9th Av, 127, s w corner of 18th St, 5 years..... 2,000

RIDLEY, Jeremiah M., executor, to Margaret McDevitt; 119th St, n s, 290 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 150

SCHMUCK, Herman, and another to E. E. Bohlen; 3d Av, 3,416, 5 years.....$720-$840

SCHWARTING, George A., to F. J. Hahn and another; Brook Av, 519, 7 years..... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ARTHUR, Mary E. and Lemuel J., to the New York Building-Loan Banking Company; 7 West 101st St, installments..$57,600

ARTHUR, Mary E. and Lemuel J., to New York Building Loan and Banking Company; 5 West 101st St, installments. 57,600

BULL, Charles H., to Julia E. Hard and others, executors; Monroe Av, s e corner of Washington Place, 3 years..... 2,500

BURKE, Mary C., to John Kerr; Lots 348, 349, 382, 383, 661, and 662, map of property of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island, due 4,000

BUTLER, Mary M., to Fanny Mansbach and others; 49th St, s s, 173 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 6,000

CARELL, Frederick, to William M. Kingsland, trustee; 68th St, n s, 215 ft e of West End Av, 5 years..... 20,000

COHEN, Louis, to Brooklyn Savings Bank; 12th St, 37 East, 1 year..... 10,000

CUNNINGHAM, John, to the Park Mortgage Company; 101st St, n s, 270 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 3,200

DIEDRICK, or Diedrich, Knickmann, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 597 10th Av, re-recorded, 1 year..... 12,000

DONOHOE, Catharine, to Garrett Nagle; 30th St, s s, 97.8 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years. 665

FICHTER, Herman, to Alice Bunte and others, —x—; Ludlow St, e s, 75.10 ft n of Stanton St, 5 months..... 2,500

FINCK, George H., to Mary Archer and others; Westchester Av, s w corner of St. Ann's Av, 3 years..... 9,525

FOULER, Nicholaus, to George Marchand; 121 West 17th St, 5 years..... 10,800

FULLER, Marietta M., to Edward Sherman; 3d Av, w s, 19 ft n of 139th St, 33x50.1 to Morris Av, demand..... 2,000

GOLDSTEIN, Joseph D., to Harry Fischel; Rivington St, n e corner of Clinton St, installments..... 19,500

GOLDWATER, Celia, to Henrietta Kahn; 166 East 82d St, 5 years..... 19,000

GRAY, John A., to George A. Meyer and another, executors, &c; Elsmere Place, s s, 500 ft n w of Marmion Av, 5 years. 2,500

GRAY, John A., to George A. Meyer and another, executors, &c; Elsmere Place, s s, 475 ft n w of Marmion Av, 5 years. 2,500

HAFT, Cecelia and Alexander, to Elizabeth C. S. Vatable; 315 East 106th St, 3 years..... 25,000

HAFT, Cecelia and Alexander, to Maria L. Cheesman, executrix, &c.; 317 East 106th St, 3 years..... 25,000

HAHN, Frank J., and Robert Hohenstein to A. Hupfel's Sons; 519 Brook Av, saloon lease, demand..... 4,000

HAYMAN, Dora, to Anna K. Leon; 747 East 175th St, 3 years..... 4,000

HELD, George, to Kasimir Lofink; 1st St, n s, 180 ft w of Avenue B, 2 years 134

HEROLD, Katie, to George C. Carter, trustee; 111th St, n s, 74 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 6,000

HERRMANN, Kate, to Louis Schoenfeld; 606 East 11th St, 10 years..... 15,000

HERRMANN, Kate, to Kate Herrmann, as guardian, &c; 606 East 11th St, 6 years..... 1,084

HOCHBERGER, Bertha, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 87th St, s s, 311.6 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year..... 4,000

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to Hamilton Bank; 2,895 and 2,897 8th Av, correction of mortgage, 3 months 5,000

HUBENER, Louis, and Martin Escher to Abram Lakritz; Water St, s w corner of Jackson St, 8 months 2,000

HURWITZ, Moses S., to James Shea; 71 Henry St, installments..... 13,000

HUTKLOFF, Nathan, and another to Union Dime Savings Institution; 24th St, 135 West, 3 years 28,000

KALTENBACH, Conrad, to Samuel Martin; 71 1st St, 3 years..... 7,000

KELLER, Ida M., to Henry and Josie Keller; 18th St, s s, 165 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 1,500

KLEIN, Benedict A., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; Allen St, 137 and 139, demand.. 30,000

LIFFMANN, Israel, and another to William Mullaney; Rivington St, 136 and 138, installments 55,000

LUCKES, Carlo, to James D. Putnam; 97th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 1 month. 9,500

MCARTHY, Thomas and Margaret, to William Berrian; Lot 330, map of 370 choice lots, McGraw estate, 1 year..... 150

MEEHAN, James F., to Ada A. Entz; Jerome Av, n w corner of Evelyn Place, 2 years..... 3,982

METZ, John H., to Mary Archer and others; Prospect Av, e s, 112.2 ft n of 181st St, 3 years 3,600

METZ, John H., to Mary Archer and others; Prospect Av, e s, 134.2 ft n of 181st St, 3 years 3,600

METZ, John H., to Mary Archer and others; Prospect Av, e s, 156.2 ft n of 181st St, 3 years 3,600

MOORE, Elizabeth, to Alan D. Scatcherd; 116th St, n s, 100 ft e of Morningside Av, ½ year..... 9,200

MOORE, Elizabeth, to Adelbert S. Nichols; 116th St, n s, 100 ft e of Morningside Av, ½ year..... 2,721

OVERINGTON, Harry, to Mary Archer and others; Westchester Av, s s, 154.5 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 years..... 5,000

OWENS, Patrick, to the New York and Wakefield Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Halsey Place, n w s, 100 ft n e of Green Av, installments. 2,250

PHILLIPS, Naphtalie J., to Allen L. Mordecai and another; 134th St, n s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, ½ year..... 4,000

PITCHIE, Charles, to John Wood, executor; Boston Road, or Av, n e corner of 165th St, 5 years..... 13,500

REILLY, Philip F., to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 144 Avenue C and 701 East 9th St, saloon lease, demand... 3,500

RICHEN, David, and another, to Henry Wiener; 8th Av, w s, 25.5 ft s of 113th St, 5 years 3,500

RICHEY, David, and Joseph P. Hamilton to Eugenie W. Chapin; 2,083 5th Av, 5 years..... 21,500

ROSENBLUTH, Sarah and Isidor, to Charles E. Whitehead, executor, &c.; Lexington Av, w s, 321.2 ft s of 94th St, 5 years..... 10,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Mary Archer and others; Westchester Av, s s, 54.5 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 years..... 15,225

RUHL, Henry C., to Louise Liebenfrost; 2,231 to 2,237 2d Av, 1-9 part, 2 years. 1,000

SCARDEFIELD, William A., to Margaret L. Fletcher, Franklin Av, widened, e s, 120.2 ft s of Jefferson St, 5 years..... 3,200

SCHERER, Alois, to Mary Hoenninger; 47th St, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.. 1,500

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Leo Braunfeld and another; 8th Av, s w corner of 112th St, ½ year..... 1,000

SEIRERI, Antonetta, to Jacob Ruppert; 618 Morris Av, saloon lease, demand... 250

SMITH, Theophilus G., trustee, to Jerome M. Brady; 1,240 Fulton Av, 3 years..... 2,500

STOLL, Joseph A., to Citizens' Savings Bank; Broadway, n e corner of 107th St, 1 year..... 170,000

STOLL, Joseph A., to Jacob D. Butler; Broadway, n e corner of 107th St, 1 year. 58,729

STRYKER, Mary D., by attorney, to Rose Jennewein; 1,243 Tinton Av, also strip adjoining on the w, 1 year..... 500

TOWER, Eliza J., to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America; 130th St, n s, 306 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years. 10,000

WALL, Emma, to Crosby Leonard; 54th St, n s, 62.6 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 400

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and another to Nellie Shulman $15,000

ALLEN, Florence, to Augustus H. Allen, trustee 4,000

DUER, John, trustee, to John Duer, trustee for Frances S. Draper, 19-33 parts 9,500

KRAUS, Daniel, to Julian T. Mayer.. Nom.

LAND COMPANY "C" OF EDENWALD to John A. Olsen 405

LAND COMPANY "C" OF EDENWALD to John A. Olsen 68

LAKRITZ, Abram, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 400

MILLER, Michael C., to Herman Gottlieb ..... Nom.

MONAGHAN, Mary E., to John A. Olsen. 750

PHELAN, James J., trustee, to James T. Phelan 5,500

POTTER, Frederick G., to Anna M. Somerville 2,500

POWELL, Wilson M., guardian, &c, to Sarah H. Powell, 817-20500 parts..... 817

POWELL, Wilson M., guardian, &c, to Sarah H. Powell, 384-20500 parts..... 384

SCHELL, Emma C., to Florence Allen.. 4,090

STEMME, John, to Morris and Henry Kahn 6,527

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to Robert P. Lee and another, executors, &c..... 5,032

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to Robert P. Lee and another, executors, &c..... 10,064

Mechanics' Liens.

ALLEN ST, 131; Abraham Steers Lumber Company against Samuel and Yetty Kempler, owners; Frank L. Blom, contractor $200

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 142d St, 75x100; C. Lomonte & Brothers against Orison Dickinson, owner and contractor 1,146

BATHGATE AV, n e corner of 174th St, 49.8x55.7; Fritz & Perelberg against Isidor Cohen, owner; Morris Neufeld and Charles Rattner, owners and contractors. 420

BROOK AV, n w corner of St. Paul's Place, 55.5x100; John W. Rapp against George W. Martin, owner and contractor 58

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 150 ft n of 162d St, 50x100; William Blumenauer against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors 3,845

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 150 ft n of 162d St, 50x100; William Blumenauer against Schmuck & Montag 40

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 150 ft n of 162d St, 50x100; Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors..... 1,167

COURTLANDT AV, 927 and 929; John M. Hauck against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors 403

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 50 ft n of 162d St, 50x100; Landon & Co. against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors 210

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 50 ft n of 162d St, 50x100; Landon & Co. against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors 40

HONEYWELL AV, s w corner of 181st St, 25x150; Albert A. Bell against Charles Reinschmidt, owner; Frank Louk, contractor 73

SOUTH ST, n w corner of Jackson St, 50 x120; National Cornice and Skylight Works against Solomon Levin, owner and contractor 450

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 171st St, 125x125; Marinus Willett against Charles H. Beer, owner and contractor.. 500

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 174th St, 100x100; Fritz & Perelberg against Morris Neufeld, owner and contractor.. 925

3D AV, s e corner of 174th St, 100x100; George Erlacher against David Cohen and — Barich, owners and contractors.. 185

3D AV, 3,414 to 3,418; M. Manassa against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors 127

3D AV, 3,414 to 3,418; Eugene Munsell & Co. against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors 437

3D AV, 3,414 and 3,416; Henry E. Astheimer against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors 1,150

3D AV, 3,414 and 3,416; Harry W. Bell against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors 196

3D AV, 3,414 and 3,416; Landon & Co. against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors 417

8TH AV, s w corner of 112th St, 150x75; M. Manassa against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors..... 206

8TH AV, n w corner of 148th St, 100x100; Fritz & Perelberg against Louis Hellman, owner; George Brown, owner and contractor 1,150

8TH AV, s w corner of 112th St, 150x75; Frank L. Tierney against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors..... 620

8TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 112th St, 50.8x100; Eugene Munsell & Co. against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors 325

14TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 6th Av, 75x206.6 to 13th St; A. B. Woodruff & Co. against Bernard J. Ludwig, owner; Jacob Ruess, contractor 3,158

96TH ST, 164 West; Spitelnik & Goldstein against Minna Loewenthal, owner; Emil Loewenthal, contractor 43

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; Thatcher Furnace Company against Carlo Luckes, owner; William A. Soles, contractor 204

108TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Alliegro, Spalione & Co. against H. Klein & Freedman Brothers, owners and contractors 380

157TH ST, n e corner of Railroad Av, 75x100; William Blumenauer against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors 1,118

158TH ST, n e corner of Railroad Av, 23.7x100; William Blumenauer against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors 265

171ST ST, s e corner of Park Av, 75x100; Michael Briglio against Pasquale J. Lambert, owner and contractor..... 575

171ST ST, s e corner of Park Av, 75x100; Michael Briglio against Pasquale J. Lambert, owner; Giuseppe Cagiano, contractor 50

Lis Pendens.

ALDEN PLACE, 686, s s, 75 ft e of Webster Av, 25x81; Peter Hart against Arthur C. Searles and others, reformation of a certain paper, &c.; attorney, W. McArthur.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 77.10 ft s of 103d St, 11x100.1x irregular; Sarah Welch and others against Henry E. Kingsley and others, (amended action to recover property;) attorney, J. A. Deering.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25.3 ft s of 125th St, 50.5x100; Jane L. Thomson against William H. Clark and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. H. Moeran.

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 60th St, 75.5x80; John C. Barth against Harry Chaffee, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lippmann & Ruck.

STANTON ST, 268, n s, 25 ft w of Columbia St, 25x100; Rosa Braun against Ignatz Braun, (action to declare mortgage in favor of plaintiff;) attorney, H. Herst, Jr.

WARREN ST, 57; New York Building Loan Banking Company against Caroline Brinley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Booraem, H. & B.

26TH ST, n w corner of 10th Av, 104x98.9x irregular to avenue x 59.3 to beginning; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Thomas L. Moore and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

27TH ST, 449 West; Henry Shipman and another, trustees, against William H. Bell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

43D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.4; Sarah A. G. Skinner against Eliza Innes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rider & Smith.

70TH ST, 148 West; John P. Higgins against Frank A. Ray and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, F. B. Chedsey.

109TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Rosa Brock against Gaetana Cirrito and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Herrmann.

112TH ST, 212 West; the Lawyers' Surety Company of New York against Martha Bernhard and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Norwood & Dilley.

120TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Meta Salberg against Sarha, otherwise Sarah Weiss, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Hoyer.

133D ST, 248 West; Tasie N. Bull against Robert J. Blake and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wetmore & Jenner.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	7 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅜
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	24.50
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅞
Lard, prime	5.27½
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	23.50
Butter, Western creamery	.26

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Flour, steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@65c; No. 2 red, 68@69c; No. 2 corn, 31⅝@32c; No. 2 yellow, 32@32½c; No. 2 oats, 23½@23⅝c; No. 3 white, 25c; No. 3 white, 24⅝@25⅜c; No. 2 rye, 52; No. 2 barley, 36@42c; No. 1 flax seed and No. 1 Northwestern, $1.29; prime timothy seed, $2.45@$2.55; mess pork, per barrel, $7.70@$8.05; lard, per 100 lb, $4.89@$4.97½; short ribs sides, (loose), $4.75@$5.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅜@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.15@$5.20; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.

COTTON.—The cotton market displayed periods of depression and strength at alternate intervals during the day, with speculation fairly active in a spasmodic way. On better cables than anticipated, prices moved up several points within the first fifteen minutes, only to break rapidly later under liquidation and short selling. By mid-day a recovery had been recorded on a flurry of general buying. A partial reaction was subsequently followed by an exhibition of pronounced strength. The official opening was steady, with prices unchanged to 4 points higher. The official close was very steady, with prices net 2 points lower to 4 points higher. Southern spot markets were officially reported by wires as follows: New Orleans, steadier, at 7½c; Savannah, 7 1-16c; Galveston, 7⅛c; Wilmington, ⅛c off, at 7⅜c; Norfolk, 1-16c off, at 7¼c; Baltimore, ⅛c off, at 7¼c; Memphis, 7¼c; St. Louis, 7¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	7.29	7.29	7.20	7.20@7.21
December	7.23	7.25	7.18	7.24@7.25
January	7.26	7.32	7.20

WINTER RESORTS.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS,
ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY.
A DISTINCTIVE HEALTH RESORT,
combining a perfect Fall climate, an elevation of 2,500 feet, picturesque mountain surroundings, and HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.
The fine course of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club adjoins the hotel. Through compartment car from New York. Excursion tickets at C. & O. offices, 362 and 1,334 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R., New York; also offices N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., throughout New England.
FRED STERRY, Manager,
Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; willing and obliging; reference. K. S., 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; will assist with children; reference. 138 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By smart young girl as chambermaid. Call at 210 Madison Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a lady speaking French and English fluently as companion. Countesse de Cheveigne, 33 Rue de Tocqueville, Paris, France.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman; good cook, baker; in private family; coarse washing if required; city reference. Address, for two days, R., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK and CHAMBERMAID.—Can be highly recommended. Call, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, 10 to 3, at 12 East 37th St.

COOK.—By good plain cook; can be well recommended; wages, $20. 81 West 45th St.; no cards; ring top bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Will go out by day in private families; fit guaranteed; terms per day, $2.50. M. McCabe, 221 West 42d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a first-class waitress; work of small private family; can cook nicely; reference. 221 East 44th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as laundress; go out by day or week; sleep home; references. 813 East 35th St.

Nurses.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. J. Ross, 158 East 52d St.

NURSE.—By reliable woman to wait on grown children; excellent seamstress; good reference. 153 East 48th St., care Kennedy.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By the week or day in families; terms $1; can assist well with dressmaking; good operator; good fitter. Seamstress, 1,696 Madison Av., cigar store.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By experienced Englishwoman; takes butler's place; small first-class family. H., Box 312 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman; single; first-class city reference; no cards. P. B., 125 West 46th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single, 38; thoroughly understands his business; eight years' personal references. Flandrau & Co., Broome St. Duncan Menzies.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes to secure a position for her coachman in the country. A. S., 248 East 35th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—In private family; city or country; first-class in every respect; of good appearance and habits. Second Man, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, ATTENTION! DO you want a hard-working, energetic man on your job who will look after you interests? Watchman, 852 Columbus Av.

FURNACE MAN.—A gentleman wishes to secure for his furnace man, whom he can highly recommend, a few more hours in the morning of East 39th St. Call at 328 Lexington Av., Thursday, Friday, or Saturday, before noon.

FURNACES.—By a Swedish married man to take care of furnaces and sidewalks; good reference; experienced. Charles Palm, 100 East 52d St.

MASSAGE OPERATOR.—By Swede massage operator; competent; highest references. Lind, 69 Poplar St., Brooklyn.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new ticks, fillings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 949 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A German girl as kitchenmaid. Call at 475 5th Av., between 9 and 10 o'clock; must bring references.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.

By a firm of real estate agents and brokers, a man about 30, who is a resident of this borough, for outside work in renting and sales department. Address REAL ESTATE, Box 165 Times.

WANTED—An intelligent lad, about 17, who has some ambition for future advancement, in a well-known importing house; salary first year, $150. Address in own handwriting, mentioning where educated and names of teachers, Old Merchants, Box 151, Times Office.

OFFICE CLERK; GOOD, RAPID PENMAN. Address, with references and salary expected, P. O. Box 406, city.

BOYS WANTED—Ages 14 to 16; references. Tiffany & Co., Union Square, 15th St., side door.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM T. CARLETON, bankrupt.—No. 1,477.

Notice is hereby given that William T. Carleton, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 2d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD P. COE, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 1,678.

To the creditors of Edward P. Coe of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Edward P. Coe was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine St., New York City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 16th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE A. EASTMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George A. Eastman of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said George A. Eastman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 16th, 1899.

NO. 1,270.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH KUFFLER, bankrupt.

To the creditors of said bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given of a proposed sale of property of said bankrupt and acceptance of an offer for a quantity of tobacco pledged by him and of a hearing thereon before me at my office, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 17th, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AARON H. MOSES and LOUIS GUTTMAN, individually and as partners in the firm of MO...S & GUTTMAN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,695.

To the creditors of Aaron H. Moses and Louis Guttman of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Aaron H. Moses and Louis Guttman were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.
New York, Nov. 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HARRY C. PALMER, Bankrupt.—No. 1,571.

Notice is hereby given that Harry C. Palmer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 13, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 29, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.
New York, Nov. 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 1,517.—LOUIS ROSENBERG, individually and as a member of the firm of ROSENBERG & BAKER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Rosenberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 10, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 29th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.
New York, Nov. 16, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for he Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN SCHLACHTER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 1,688.

To the creditors of John Schlachter of Hastings-on-Hudson, in the County of Westchester, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said John Schlachter was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine St., New York City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 16th, 1899.

LEGAL SALES.

Sioux City & Northern Railroad.

Pursuant to a decree made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Iowa, Western Division, entered October 3, 1899, in a certain cause entitled "Manhattan Trust Company, Complainant, vs. The Sioux City & Northern Railroad Company, Defendant," and a decree made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota, entered October 4, 1899, in a cause bearing the same title, and to a decree made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Dakota, entered October 7, 1899, in a cause bearing the same title, the undersigned Master Commissioner, appointed for the purpose in and by each of said decrees, will sell at public auction, at the Sioux City & Northern Round House, located in the angle between the intersection of Division and Fourth Streets, on Block One, (1,) in Felt's Addition to Sioux City, in the City of Sioux City, County of Woodbury, State of Iowa, at 12 o'clock noon on the 12th day of December, 1899, in the manner hereinafter described: All the mortgaged premises and property, rights, and franchises in the said decrees described or mentioned as subject to the lien of the mortgage from the Sioux City & Northern Railroad Company to Manhattan Trust Company, dated January 1, 1899, a brief description of which is as follows:

All and singular the line of railroad of said company extending from Division Street, in Central Sioux City, in the City of Sioux City, northerly through the Counties of Woodbury, Plymouth, Sioux, and Lyon, in the State of Iowa; thence northerly through the County of Rock, in the State of Minnesota, to the Town of Garretson, in Minnehaha County, State of South Dakota, and all extensions, continuations, and branches of said railroad, and all property, rights, and franchises owned by said company at the date of said mortgage, or thereafter constructed or acquired, including all rolling stock, and also including specifically the following-described real estate in Woodbury County, Iowa, to wit:

Lot seventeen (17) in Block fifty-two, (52,) Central Sioux City; Lots nine (9) to sixteen, (16,) inclusive, in Block one, (1,) Felt's Addition to Sioux City; a strip of land about forty-four (44) feet in width, lying between Block one (1) in Felt's Addition to Sioux City, and Block one, (1,) in Chase's Addition to Sioux City; Lots eleven (11) to fourteen (14,) inclusive, in Block one, (1,) Lots one (1) to four, (4,) inclusive, and Lots fourteen (14) to sixteen, (16,) in Block five, (5;) Lots one (1) to six, (6,) inclusive, in Block six, (6,) and Lots one (1) to nine, (9,) inclusive, in Block eleven, (11,) all in Chase's Addition to Sioux City; Lots seven (7) to twelve, (12,) inclusive, in Block five, (5;) Lots seven (7) to twelve, (12,) inclusive, in Block four, (4;) Lots seven (7) to twelve, (12,) inclusive in Block three, (3;) Lots seven (7) to twelve, (12,) inclusive in Block two, (2,) Lots seven (7,) eight (8,) nine (9,) and eleven, (11,) in Block one, (1,) and Outlots five (5) nine (9,) ten (10,) eleven (11,) fifteen (15,) and sixteen, (16,) all in Cole's Addition to Sioux City, together with all other real estate which the said Sioux City and Northern Railroad Company then owned or might thereafter acquire.

Also 1,998 shares of the capital stock of the Sioux City Terminal Railroad & Warehouse Company of the par value of $100 each.

The above-described being all the property, rights, and franchises directed to be sold in and by said decrees, for a more particular description of which reference is made to said decrees. The said property, pursuant to the provisions of the said decrees, will be sold in two parcels, namely: (1) 1,998 shares of the capital stock of the Sioux City Terminal Railway & Warehouse Company, as one separate parcel; and (2) all of the railroad and property, real and personal, and franchises of the defendant company, except such capital stock, as one other parcel.

It is provided in each of said decrees, among other things:

(1) That the Master Commissioner may either personally or by some person to be designated by him, and acting in his name and by his authority, adjourn said sale from time to time without further advertisement, but only on the request of the complainant or its solicitors, or by order of the court or a Judge thereof.

(2) That no bid shall be received by the Commissioner at such sale unless the bidder shall first deposit with him in money or by certified check on some responsible bank the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, ($20,000.) All money so deposited by unsuccessful bidders shall be returned to them after the property shall have been knocked down.

(3) That if any bid shall be accepted by the court, and the person or persons making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of sale, and all orders which may be made in respect thereof, then the sum so deposited on account of such bid shall be forfeited, and shall be applied as therein provided, but in case such bid shall be rejected by the court, the deposit so made shall be returned to the bidder.

(4) That the balance of the purchase price be paid at such time or times as the court may direct, upon or after the confirmation of the sale, and such portions thereof shall be paid in money as the court shall direct, and the remainder may be paid in money or in first mortgage bonds, and the interest coupons thereon falling due after July 1, 1895.

(5) That the purchaser shall, as part consideration of the purchase price of the property purchased and in addition to the sum bid, take the same upon the express condition that he or they, or his successors or assigns, shall pay and discharge any unpaid compensation which shall be allowed by the court to the receivers, and any indebtedness and obligations or liabilities which shall have been contracted or incurred by the receivers before the delivery of possession of the property sold, and subject to the performance of all binding contracts theretofore lawfully made by the receivers.

HOWARD S. BAKER,
Master Commissioner, Sioux City, Iowa.
STRONG & CADWALADER, 40 Wall Street, New York, Solicitors.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the SOL-BLU MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 6th day of September, 1899, notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Richard J. Rogers, receiver of the above-named corporation, the Sol-Blu Manufacturing Co., that he has been duly appointed such receiver of said corporation, and has duly qualified as such, and entered upon the performance of his duties, and that pursuant to law said receiver requires and notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said corporation to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said company, and all creditors and persons having claims against the aforesaid company that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the undersigned, the duly appointed receiver of said company, and also to all persons holding any open or subsisting contract with the aforesaid company to present the same in writing and in detail to the subscriber, the said receiver of the Sol-Blu Manufacturing Company, at his office, No. 34 Murray Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899.

Dated New York, Nov. 9th, 1899.

RICHARD J. ROGERS, Receiver.
n10-law8wF

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Trial desired in New York County.—WILLIAM C. HYDE, plaintiff, against UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as trustee of the will of Robert H. Moran, deceased; Katharine C. Hyde, Margaret M. Hyde, Edward Moran, (1,) Edward Moran, (2,) Robert Moran and Helen Moran, his wife; Peter Moran and Harriett Moran, his wife; Frank Moran and Kate Moran, his wife; William Moran and Ann Moran, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of the said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Paul Moran, deceased; the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Malcolm Moran, deceased; Annie Crow and James Crow, her husband; Norah Pratt and Eugene Pratt, her husband, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said husbands, they are designated by fictitious names;) Sherman Moran and Teresa Moran, his wife, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of the said wife, she is designated by a fictitious name;) Sarah M. Batchellor, Theodore Batchellor and Ellen Batchellor, his wife; William R. Batchellor and Mary Batchellor, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said husbands, they are designated by fictitious names;) Genevieve Hogan and Thomas Hogan, her husband, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of said husband, he is designated by a fictitious name;) Alice C. Moran, as executrix of the will of Robert Moran, deceased; William C. Hyde, as executor and the will of Margaret M. Hyde, deceased; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee of the estate of Catherine R. Townsend, deceased; James Caffery, and Charles C. Mahon, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 18th, 1899.

EDWARD L. GODFREY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Edward Moran, Robert Moran, Helen Moran, Peter Moran, Harriet Moran, Frank Moran, Kate Moran, William Moran, Ann Moran, Annie Crow, James Crow, Norah Pratt, Eugene Pratt, Sherman Moran, Teresa Moran, Sarah M. Batchellor, Theodore Batchellor, Ellen Batchellor, William R. Batchellor, Mary Batchellor, Genevieve Hogan, Thomas Hogan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of October, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State.

The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, and if it appear that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for a sale of the following described property: Premises in New York City, on the westerly side of Washington Street, 245 feet and five inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Morris and Washington Streets, being twenty-six feet and five inches front and rear and about eighty-nine feet and nine inches in depth on both sides.

And also premises in New York City on the easterly side of West Street, beginning at the northwest corner of lot formerly granted by New York City to William Gibbon, and being twenty-six feet and five inches front and rear and about eighty-nine feet and nine inches in depth on both sides.

And also premises in New York City known as No. 17 Rector Street, bounded northerly by Rector Street, southerly by land formerly of heirs of Isaac Moses, easterly by land formerly of Doctor Charlton, and westerly by lot secondly mentioned in partition for partition of lands owned in common by William M'Kenney and others, being on Rector Street thirty feet five and one-half inches, in the rear twenty-nine feet seven inches, easterly forty-seven feet four and one-half inches, westerly forty-five feet ten inches.—Dated New York, October 30th, 1899.

EDWARD L. GODFREY,
99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n17-law6wF&s29

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LILY W. BERESFORD, (formerly LILY W. CHURCHILL,) George G. Williams, and Jacob K. Lockman, trustees under the last will and testament of Louis C. Hamersley, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE, Esther Levy, Arthur Levy, and Mary Levy, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious the true first name of said last-mentioned defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs), Leon Freidenrich, and Maurice B. Freidenrich, The Freidenrich Company, Max Kaufmann, Arthur Rosenberg, and William Sauermann, doing business under the firm name and style of Rosenberg & Sauermann, Tobias Markowitz, defendants.—Summons.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, September 15th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Arthur Levy and Mary Levy, his wife, (the name Mary being fictitious, the true first name of said last-mentioned defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs.)

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of October, 1899, and filed on the 25th day of October, 1899, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

Dated New York, October 25th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. o27-1aw7tF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 25, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1899.—OSCAR F. GUNZ, Executor. ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. s29-1aw6mF

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan. a4-law8MF

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je30-1aw6mF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of November, 1899. WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City. n3-law6mF.

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 420 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n3-law6mF

OLMSTEAD, JOHN F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise O. Wheeler, James F. Olmstead, and William Rolean, the heirs and next of kin of JOHN F. OLMSTEAD, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas Ida Leora Olmstead of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of John F. Olmstead, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 10th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CAMPBELL & CLARE, Attorneys for petitioner, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o27-law6wF

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899.—MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor, &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je9-law6mF

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-law6mF

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oct6-law6mF

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 878 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

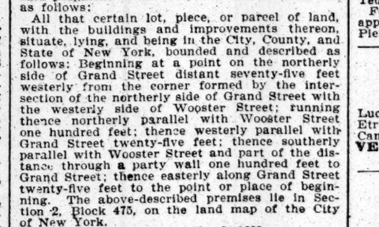
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—JOSEPH A. DEAN, EDWARD HOWE, and SHELDON LEAVITT, as trustees under the last will and testament of Edward Leavitt, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICK A. ISHAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Grand Street distant seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Grand Street with the westerly side of Wooster Street; running thence northerly parallel with Wooster Street one hundred feet; thence westerly parallel with Grand Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Wooster Street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to Grand Street; thence easterly along Grand Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. The above-described premises lie in Section 2, Block 475, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, November 9, 1899.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.
LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau St., New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,855.52-100, with interest thereon from 13th day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $365.28-100, with interest from November 9, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,823.51-100 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $54,000 and interest thereon from February 1, 1899, at five per cent.

Dated New York, November 9, 1899.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, plaintiff, against the New York Steam Power Company and others, defendants.

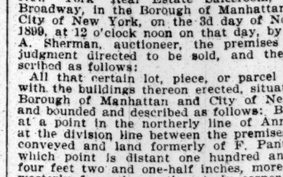
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Ann Street, at the division line between the premises hereby conveyed and land formerly of F. Panton, and which point is distant one hundred and forty-four feet two and one-half inches, more or less, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Ann and William Streets, running thence westwardly, along the said northerly line of Ann Street, twenty-eight feet one inch, more or less, to the division line between the premises known as Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence northeastwardly through a party wall standing on the line between the said premises Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street and beyond the same seventy-four feet and three inches, more or less, to the rear line of the said premises Number fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence westwardly along the rear line of the premises Numbers fifty-five (55,) fifty-three, (53,) fifty-one, (51,) and forty-nine (49) Ann Street seventy-five feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased; thence northeastwardly along the said land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased, sixty-three feet nine and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett; thence eastwardly along said land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett and land of others so as to include the storehouse lately occupied by the American Fur Company one hundred and one feet seven inches, more or less, to the said land late of F. Panton; and thence southwestwardly along the said land late of F. Panton one hundred and twenty-two feet eleven inches, more or less, to the said northerly line of Ann Street at the place of beginning, being now known by the street Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-nine (59) Ann Street, and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said The New York Steam Power Company by Patrick Reilly and wife by deed dated February 1, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York February 2d, 1870, in Liber 1142 of Conveyances, Page 177.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $50,355.43, with interest thereon from September 28, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $375.15, with interest from the 6th day of October, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $300.00 and interest.

Dated, New York, October 21th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN,
Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, November 16, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated, New York, November 16, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN,
Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for plaintiffs, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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TWO MOLINEUX JURORS

M. L. B. Martin, Broker, and W. G. Post, Confectioner, Retired.

LOYAL LEGION MAN EXCLUDED

Prosecution Uses Its First Peremptory Challenge on Him—Delinquent Talesmen Fined $100 Each.

After nearly two days and a half of constant questioning of talesmen, the first juror in the Molineux case was found yesterday in the person of Mathias L. B. Martin, a retired broker of 28 West Ninety-sixth Street. Late in the afternoon a second juror was accepted. He is William G. Post, a retired confectioner of 110 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. Mr. Martin was the fifty-fifth talesman examined and Mr. Post was the sixty-third. In all seventy-eight talesmen have been examined in the three days, of which thirty-three are of the second panel drawn yesterday.

When the third day of the trial was resumed yesterday before Recorder Goff there was hardly a hope in the minds of the attorneys that a juror would be found during the day. In fact, as Recorder Goff said, the objection to capital punishment has become almost epidemic. It was also feared by the Court that gout might enter into the same category. A juror had been excused the day before on account of being afflicted with that disease, and this probably emboldened two others to make the same claim yesterday.

Molineux appeared in excellent spirits and gave material aid to his counsel in their preparation of questions to be put to the talesmen. His father, Gen. Molineux, sat by his side all day, and expressed himself as much relieved that the trial would soon begin in earnest.

"The boy keeps up very well, don't you think?" he said to a friend. "We are both glad that his vindication is soon at hand. I have no fear of the outcome."

Whatever thoughts may crowd themselves into the mind of the young man accused of the gravest crime on the calendar, he at least has not lost his sense of humor. He keenly enjoys the predicaments of talesmen who flounder around in etymological waters trying to explain their understanding of many-syllabled words and abstruse sentences.

Yet he knows when the occasion calls for seriousness, as was shown when he was asked to rise and confront the two jurors chosen to try him. He looked the two men calmly in the eyes, his face set and pale as if chiseled out of marble. With the choice of the jurors he seemed to realize at last that the serious crisis in his life was at hand.

Mr. Martin, who will be foreman of the jury on account of being the first juror chosen, got through his ordeal at noon. He was formerly a member of the Stock Exchange, and still has a seat in the Consolidated Exchange, although he said he had practically retired from business. He lives at 28 West Ninety-sixth Street with his wife and daughter. He appears to be about sixty years of age, and his hair and beard are white.

Mr. Post was the first talesman called at the afternoon session. He is about thirty-eight years old. He said that he had sold his business about three months ago on account of ill-health. His physical condition now, however, was so much improved, he said, that a long trial would not interfere with it. He is a member of the Harlem Republican Club. To this talesman Mr. Weeks put a question which was excluded by the Recorder as being highly improper, and the Recorder took occasion then to tell Mr. Weeks that he must not use his position as counsel for the defense for the purpose of practically charging prospective jurors on questions of law. After the prosecution had accepted Mr. Post there was a long consultation between Molineux and his counsel, during which time the prisoner examined the talesman narrowly. Finally he shook his head affirmatively, and Mr. Post took the second seat in the jury box.

There was strong hope on both sides that Edward H. Titus of 145 West Seventy-fourth Street, who is manager for Lord & Taylor, would be chosen, but Mr. Titus said he had formed an opinion that no evidence could shake. His was the first instance of this kind, but thereafter several of the talesmen, evidently having found a fresh excuse to escape jury duty, took the same biased position.

The prosecution used its first peremptory challenge late last evening on John J. Cowan, manager of the restaurant in the Tract Building. It took an hour to find out that he was satisfactory. He said he was a Mason, a member of the Loyal Legion, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Osborne then challenged. Herman Joveshof, the Republican leader in the Thirteenth Assembly District, was just about to be chosen when Mr. Weeks asked him if he knew any reason why he could not act as an impartial juror. He had only one, he said, and that was that he was opposed to capital punishment. Mr. Joveshof had already answered the statutory question on this ground of challenge and had said he had no conscientious scruples. Both lawyers gasped, but from contrary emotions, when they realized how closely Mr. Joveshof had come to being accepted.

Recorder Goff made a ruling yesterday that shows he will stand no trifling from delinquent jurors. The names of several talesmen were called in the afternoon who had responded to the first roll call in the morning, but who went away at the recess and did not come back. The Recorder told the Clerk to impose a fine of $100 in each such case, and to serve on the delinquent a summons citing him to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

Mr. Osborne said yesterday that he would have preferred a special jury, but that it would have caused delay to make another application, and he did not want to give the defense any such handle on which to hang a complaint. Mr. Weeks said that there had always been doubts as to the legality of special juries, and that he did not want to waive any rights he might have in that matter by making the application for such a jury himself.

There are still 162 talesmen left of the two new panels, and these will be examined to-day when the court reconvenes, at 10:30 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTES.

RESTORED TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—C. Rockland Tyng, who was Secretary to the Board of Taxes and Assessments from June, 1895, to March 31, 1898, when he was removed without a hearing or trial, on the ground that the office was abolished, was yesterday ordered by Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, to be restored to the public service, in a like position, or other position such as he may be fitted to fill, at the same salary, on the ground that he is a veteran. Mr. Tyng instituted proceedings by mandamus, and the jury found as facts that he was a veteran, that his position was not a confidential one, and that its abolition was not an actual abolition, but a mere pretense. The removal was not for inefficiency or bad conduct, but solely because of the abolition of the office. The only point urged on behalf of the Commissioners was that they had no notice that he was a veteran, and that the finding of the jury in that respect was not founded on sufficient evidence.

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MEASURE OF VALUE NOT ESTABLISHED BY A SALE TO ONE'S SELF.—R. Fulton Rubens, in July, 1897, agreed to purchase J. Frederick Ackerman's sloop yacht Iola for $2,250, but five days later sent notice that he would not carry out the contract. Then Mr. Rubens was notified that the yacht would be sold, and he would be held for any deficiency. On the trial of his suit to recover $1,240 from Mr. Rubens as damages for breach of the contract, Mr. Ackerman testified that after futile attempts to sell at private sale, he notified Mr. Rubens that the yacht would be sold at auction on Oct. 6, 1897. Accordingly, the boat was sold for $1,100. It was admitted that this last bid was made by a Mr. Tower, as agent for the plaintiff, and that a previous bid was made by an outside party. The Trial Court directed a verdict for plaintiff, for nominal damages, saying the evidence showed no sale, because there could be no sale by the plaintiff to himself. This judgment has now been sustained on appeal, Justice O'Brien giving the opinion of the First Appellate Division, saying that as the title was in the plaintiff, there was no title passed by the auction sale, and that what then happened was not a sale, but the prevention of a sale, and added: "It is a strain on reason, then, to conclude that a man can sell to himself, and thus establish a basis of value by which to measure damages, for after, just as before the sale, title and possession remained in the same person. We think it is necessary in order to recover the difference between the auction price and the contract price, that there must be an actual sale made in good faith, resulting in the passing of title out of the vendor."

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TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.—P. Jerome Gardner opened an account in May, 1895, with Donald Gordon & Co. for transactions with them as brokers in the purchase and sale of stocks and securities, by depositing with them 900 shares of Atchison Railroad stock, but no money. Thereafter, stocks and other securities were bought and sold for him, and an account rendered from time to time. The transaction proceeded regularly to July 30, 1896, when the Atchison stock was sold at auction, and a balance of $2,859.70 demanded. In an action by the firm to recover that sum, they alleged that an "account was made and stated," showing this balance to be due, and that the account was received and retained by Gardner without objection. The defense was, among other things, that the plaintiffs did not keep the identical stock deposited with them as security, and $15,000 was counterclaimed for the unauthorized sale of the Atchison stock. It was also claimed that by a stipulation between the parties, the plaintiffs were to receive, and did receive, a demand promissory note for $9,000, indorsed by Charles W. Ostrander, in lieu of cash margin, and plaintiffs were to carry stocks to be purchased, until Gardner's net indebtedness was equal to that sum; that when his account was closed he was not in arrears to that extent, and the sale of the Atchison stock was made against his protest, at prices far below their actual value. Because of the exclusion of evidence offered to prove this defense, and to show the purpose for which the note was given, the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, has unanimously reversed judgment given on the trial in favor of the plaintiff. The objection interposed to this line of evidence was that it was not competent, because it did not refer to securities mentioned in the accounts, which were conclusive on the defendant. The Court holds that the facts pleaded constituted a defense, unless the defendant was absolutely concluded by the account stated, and that the defendant had a right to show that there was the nine-thousand-dollar note, which was not included in the account.

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JURISDICTION OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT.—The question whether the provisions of the Greater New York Charter creating the Municipal Court are constitutional, and whether the jurisdiction given to that tribunal in certain specified civil actions and proceedings is valid under the new constitution, was argued before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday upon appeal from a decision of the Appellate Term. A judgment secured by the Phillip Semmer Glass Company in its suit in the First Municipal Court before Justice Lynn, against the Nassau Show Case Company, was reversed by the Appellate Term, upon the ground that the Municipal Court's jurisdiction was measured by, and limited to, that possessed by the County Courts; and that as the latter courts have no jurisdiction over non-residents of the county in which they are respectively located, the Municipal Court of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, has no jurisdiction over a non-resident of the County of New York. The sole defense on the trial was that defendant was a domestic corporation, having its place of business in the Borough of Brooklyn; and judgment was given against it on the pleadings. It was contended yesterday on the part of the plaintiff-appellant, on appeal from reversal of this judgment, that the provisions of the charter giving to the Municipal Court uniform jurisdiction throughout the city of actions against all residents of the city, are not unconstitutional; and if they are, then these provisions are unconstitutional as a whole, and the court has no legal existence; that these provisions of the charter can be reasonably reconciled with the provisions of the constitution, and should therefore be held to be constitutional. If the position of the Appellate Term was sustained, then it was claimed there would be no local inferior court for the city; and while there would remain the old District Courts in the County of New York, there would be no inferior local courts in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, and in the First District of the Borough of the Bronx, which is part of the county of Westchester; and not only would this be true, but the Legislature could not, until the constitution is amended, create an inferior local court for the whole City of New York. Decision was reversed.

DR. BANTA'S REMOVAL ILLEGAL.

Justice Mattice's Decision for the ex-Fire Department Officer.

Justice Mattice, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, handed down a decision in the case of Dr. Francis M. Banta, who was appointed medical officer to the Fire Department of the old City of New York on Nov. 30, 1895, after passing a competitive civil service examination, and who was removed by Fire Commissioner Scannell on Sept. 22, 1898.

Justice Mattice says that Dr. Banta's removal was in violation of the law, as he was not afforded opportunity of making an explanation, nor were any charges made against him. Justice Mattice orders the verdict to be recorded and an application for a peremptory mandamus to be made in Special Term.

BULLET NEAR S. S. McCLURE.

Narrow Escape of the Publisher on a Far Rockaway Train.

S. S. McClure, the publisher, had a narrow escape from being wounded, if not killed, on Wednesday night. He was on his way to Far Rockaway, where he lives, on a train due there a little after 5 o'clock. Next to him sat Alexander H. Stevens, Vice President of the Astor National Bank.

As the train was passing the Rockaway Boulevard a pistol or rifle bullet crashed through the window beside which Mr. McClure was sitting, passed close to his head, and lodged in the woodwork of the car above. The police have been unable to learn who fired the shot. The bullet is said to have been a small one, and may have been fired from an air rifle.

Suppose your 8 year old boy wanted riding breeches—wanted them in a hurry, would you remember that what you can't get elsewhere you can always get here.

Those little Eton or Tuxedo suits, the kind of suit wanted at a moment's notice for Willie's party to-night, or dancing school to-morrow, are here in plenty for boys as young as 6.

And everything that goes with them.

Throw-your-coat-wide-open waistcoats for boys as small as 11.

Price may not tempt, but waistcoats will; $3.50.

MEN.

Our Men's medium weight overcoats are precisely right for this weather.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Ladies' Hosiery.

Imported Lisle thread and cotton, or plaited silk stockings. Novelty checks, dots, stripes, all-over embroideries,—open-work and plain or fancy boot patterns,
50 cents per pair;
Value 75 cents to $2.00.

Various weights, fine quality cashmere hose.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Silk.

Novelty Silk,—including all the fashionable colors and weaves.

Taffetas, peau de soie, satin, brocade, gros grain, foulard, moiré, and fancy velvet,
55c, 75c, 95c & $1.25 yard;
Value 85 cents to $3.00.

Plain colored taffetas, new shades,
55 cents per yard.

Black taffetas, 27 in. wide, 75 & 95 cts. per yard.

Fancy colored velvets,
$1.25 per yard;
Value $2.50 to $4.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third Street.

HAMPTON NEEDS $1,000,000

Sum Wanted for Educating Indians and Negroes.

TO ELEVATE MORAL STATE

Trustees Point to the Fact that 5,000,000 Negroes Cannot Read or Write.

The Board of Trustees of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Hampton, Va., which is devoted to the education and industrial training of negroes and Indians, has issued a circular appealing for gifts sufficient to increase the endowment fund of the institution by $1,000,000.

The circular, which is issued from this city, is signed by Robert C. Ogden, President of the Board of Trustees; George Foster Peabody, Treasurer of the Endowment Fund; Arthur Curtiss James, Charles E. Bigelow, and William Jay Schieffelin, members of the Executive Committee.

"Every thoughtful American citizen must perforce consider the mental, moral, and material conditions of our negro population," they say. "Approximately, 6,000,000 of our negroes are now living in one-room cabins, and 5,000,000 of them can neither write nor read. That is the most startling single statement that can be made concerning American civilization, and the two facts contain details of ignorance, degradation, and vice that create an unmatched appeal to the National spirit and benevolent impulses of true Americans. The immediate future contains increasing opportunities for the negro that call for redoubled efforts on the part of all interested in giving him the chance for advancement that in the past has been denied him."

After setting forth the serious waste of labor and money by misdirected effort resultant from a lack of understanding of the educational needs of the negro, the circular sketches the ideas of the late Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong, which crystallized in the Hampton Institute, founded and directed by him until his death. The central idea of this system of education is that industrial and normal training should first be undertaken as a basis for the higher moral and intellectual advancement of the race. Especial stress is laid upon "the gospel of hard work," and the institution aims to supply the need of the race for intelligent farmers, master mechanics, and good common-school teachers.

"The vitality of the Hampton Institute," says the circular, "appears in its ability to reproduce the genius of its founder in other men and to multiply itself in other institutions. The most prominent of these results are Mr. Booker T. Washington and the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Many other men and women and numerous smaller schools give similar evidence. Hampton, through its negro graduates, is spreading intelligence in hundreds of common schools, in workshops owned by negro employers, in farms well tilled by negro owners, in homes of neatness and refinement occupied by negro families, in centres of intelligent negro social life that are rapidly developing in many towns and cities, and in men who have passed from Hampton through institutions of higher education to commanding positions of learning and influence.

"The success of the Hampton work could with moderation be described in glowing terms, and yet all that has thus far been accomplished marks only a small beginning of the work to be done. The painful element in the progress of the work is the terrible cost of personal sacrifice through which it is prosecuted. Gen. Armstrong died prematurely—his life a sacrifice to the cause. His burden has been transferred to his long-time associate and successor, the Rev. H. B. Frissell, D. D. Similar weight is laid upon Booker T. Washington for the Tuskegee Institute. These men, among the foremost thinkers upon the race question in America, keen to devise and able to execute progressive plans, are forced to give much time and strength that are needed for study and the great executive work of their respective schools to the mere work of money raising for current expenses.

"Hampton's work for the Indian holds relatively a place of equal importance to that for the negro. It has supplied the model for the best Indian education, and its methods have proved successful wherever thoroughly employed. The fidelity of Hampton Indian graduates to law, order, and civilization has repaid in money saved to the Government many times over the entire sum expended upon their instruction.

"Eighty thousand dollars must be raised each year to supplement the assured income of the Hampton Institute. Past magnificent achievement has proved its right to support. It ought to be maintained without the present tax, physical and mental, upon its Principal. Therefore, the Hampton Institute makes this large appeal for endowment with earnest confidence. Its real estate is worth $600,000 free of all incumbrance. Its present endowment is $742,000. It should have $2,000,000 of invested funds to provide the substantial nucleus of an income adequate to its needs.

"The Hampton Institute aims to help the young men and women to whom, in a peculiar way, the Nation owes an education. It must have the means properly to develop its usefulness upon a scale proportionate to the plant already provided."

The Trustees of the institute invite a thorough scrutiny of its methods, both educational and financial. Evidence concerning the results of its work will be furnished any one so desiring. The Trustees announce their readiness to meet any one in the Cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia having a practical interest in their appeal. Either the Principal or the Treasurer may be seen personally at the institute, Hampton, Va., or communications may be addressed to Robert C. Ogden, President Board of Trustees, 784 Broadway, New York; George Foster Peabody, Treasurer of the Endowment Fund, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York, or Alexander Purves, Treasurer, Hampton, Va.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

If you buy Boys' Clothing Here,

You only pay *one* moderate profit above the actual cost of production. We

Make our own goods;
Buy material at best rates;
Manufacture in large quantities;
Sell direct to the consumer.

For these reasons, notwithstanding the acknowledged superiority of style, and perfection of fit and finish of our goods, our prices are the lowest.

Sailor Suits, serges and handsome mixed cheviots, $5.75 to $7.75.

Double-breasted Suits, fancy cheviots, all wool, $5.00 to $8.50.

Youths' Suits, (Long Trousers), newest designs of cheviots and worsteds, $10.00 to $16.50.

60-62 West 23d St.

SPECIAL GRAND JURY ACTS.

Reports Several Indictments for Violations of the Election Law.

The special Grand Jury ordered by Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court at the request of the District Attorney for the especial consideration of election cases, and before which body Deputy Attorney General Job E. Hedges took charge of the prosecutions by order of Gov. Roosevelt, reported to Justice Fursman yesterday morning. In addition to considering election cases, this Grand Jury is at liberty to take up other criminal cases. The foreman handed up to the Judges eight indictments, seven of which were for violations of the election law and one for manslaughter in the first degree. Two charges of violation of the election law which had been considered were dismissed.

Six of the indictments for violation of the election law were against men who were arrested in a raid made by State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh at 17 Forsyth Street. They were John Patrick Burns, right address, 41 Bowery; A. H. Fromensohn, right address, 111 Canal Street; William Mooney, right address, 111 Canal Street; Herman Schroeder, right address, 222 Park Row; Thomas J. Reilly, right address, 222 Park Row, and Joseph G. Simmons, right address, 121 Bowery. The other election indictment was against Joseph Moritz of 32 Essex Street, who was illegally registered, it is alleged, in the Fourth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District.

The manslaughter indictment was against Michael Dooley, a laborer of 183 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, who on Oct. 27 killed William Gault.

New Church on Melrose Avenue.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception filed plans yesterday for a two-story brick and stone edifice to be erected on a plot, 51.8 by 22, at the southwest corner of Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street. The architect, Anthony F. A. Schmidt, estimates its cost at $30,000.

Whitestone Rector Resigns.

The Rev. C. S. M. Stewart, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Whitestone, has resigned after fifteen years of service. The reason for his action has not been made public. He expects to sail for Europe the first week in January.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

You Needn't Ask

how our Overcoats are made—we only make clothes one way.

Spend half an hour with us, and we'll show you a different Overcoat (every one of them modish and tasteful) for every minute.

Oxford, Black, Brown and Green Frieze, faced to the shoulders with same goods, double stitched and raw edge, $18.00.

Black or Blue Kerseys, yoke and sleeves of pure silk, and worsted body lining, $15.00.

Elysians, Black or Oxford, piped edges, and silk lined, $30.00.

Rough Diagonal Cheviots, light or dark gray, silk lined, $35.00.

French Montagnacs, velvet piped and silk lined, $35.00.

Made to measure if you prefer—$35 to $60.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

MERINO UNDERWEAR FOR WOMEN.

300 dozen,—White Merino Vests, ribbed,—trimmed at neck and front. Shaped at waist. Drawers to match. Plain Merino Vests and Drawers.

Vests with high neck and long or short sleeves,
38 cents each;
Usual price 65 and 75 cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Friday & Saturday.

Sale of

Men's Gloves.

Heavy Cape Outseam,
for driving or street wear.

Light Weight,
Piqué Sewn,
for dress,

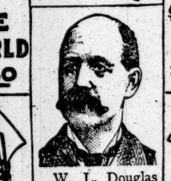
$1.00
per pair.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE.

BEST IN THE WORLD $3.50

ALL LEATHERS ALL STYLES ONE PRICE $3.50



W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the talk of the city.

How he can sell such high-grade shoes for

$3.50

is a mystery to everybody who sees the high cut storm boots, calf lined shoes, and extra heavy double soled shoes. All $3.50.

It does not seem possible but it is a fact just the same.

REAL WORTH $5 to $7 FOR $3.50

FACTORY BROCKTON MASS.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

SENT BY MAIL FOR $3.75.

MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—10 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Broad St.

EX-MAYOR GLEASON'S AFFAIRS.

He Complains of a Doctor and Gets Out of the Jail Limits.

Ex-Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City appeared yesterday before Magistrate Connorton of Flushing and complained against Dr. W. H. Nammack of Far Rockaway, alleging that on Nov. 8 the physician punched him in the chest while he was in Miller's Hotel, in Long Island City, and also used abusive language to him. He requested that Dr. Nammack be not arrested, but notified to appear before the court. Magistrate Connorton said he would summon the doctor to be present on Saturday. Dr. Nammack is a Coroners' physician and a friend of Magistrate Edward Healey of Far Rockaway, on whose complaint Gleason was arrested on Tuesday evening for an alleged assault.

Ex-Mayor Gleason was formally discharged yesterday from the custody of the Sheriff of Queens County. For six months he had been confined to the jail limits because he did not settle a judgment of $2,250.20 obtained against him by ex-Police Captain Anthony S. Woods.

FATAL LONG ISLAND WRECK.

Mistake in Signals Causes the Death of a Conductor.

Conductor J. E. Wood of the Long Island Railroad was killed at Rockaway Junction yesterday in a collision. A train from Long Island City for Hempstead ran into Engine 232 of the Rapid Transit system. This engine was in charge of Engineer Morton, and Conductor Wood was riding in the cab. The engine had been on a side track, but was switched on to the main track. Engineer William Mangan of the Hempstead train had received a clear signal, and did not know that the light engine was in front of him until it was too late to prevent the accident. Engineer Morton and his fireman escaped injury by jumping, but Conductor Wood was thrown from the engine by the collision and his back was broken. He died in a few hours. Both locomotives were damaged, the Rapid Transit engine being almost completely wrecked.

Mrs. C. F. De Mont of Hempstead, a passenger on the Hempstead train was thrown from her seat and bruised. She was the only passenger hurt. The Long Island Railroad officials are investigating to determine who was responsible for permitting the Rapid Transit engine to leave the siding after a clear signal had been given the Hempstead train.

Conductor Wood lived at 798 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. He was about forty-eight years of age, and a widower.

O'Neill's.

Misses' and Children's Dep't.

Six special values from our Great Stock of Misses' and Children's Ready-to-Wear Clothing for To-day's and Saturday's Selling.

Children's Reefers.
Children's Boucle Cloth Reefers, with deep, notched collars, trimmed with fancy braids, a variety of colors to choose from, 6 to 14 year sizes,
Special, 4.98

Children's Dresses.
Children's Fancy Plaid Dresses, trimmed with plain cloth, Jacket effect, finished with fancy braid and buckles,
Special, 2.98

Misses' Jackets.
Misses' Tailor-made Jackets of heavy Cheviot or Covert Cloth, finished with fancy buttons, 14 to 18 year sizes,
Special, 7.50

Misses' Jackets.
Misses' Tailor-made Jackets of fine Kersey, in Tan, Brown, Blue, Red and Black, with or without Inlaid Velvet Collars, 14 to 18 year sizes,
Special, 10.00

Misses' Suits.
Misses' Tailor-made Homespun and Cheviot Suits, fly-front Jacket, Inlaid Velvet Collars, 14 to 18 year sizes,
Special, 12.00

Misses' Tailor-made Suits,
of ne Covert Cloth, in Castor, Dark Gray, and Black, double breasted Jackets, lined throughout with Taffeta, 14 to 18 year sizes,
Special, 25.00

Latest Novelties in Infants' Long and Short Coats, Caps, Dresses and Wraps at Attractive Prices.

Orders by Mail Receive Prompt Attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.

Ladies' Cloaks

Unusual Values in Women's, Misses' and Children's Jackets, Skirts and Reefers, including Three Very Special Bargains in Women's Plush Cloaks for Friday and Saturday.

Ladies' Plush Jacket, made of selected seal plush, and lined throughout with a superior quality satin; made with the newest shape dip front; has high Medici collar and large revers, and is handsomely jetted and braided; regularly sold for $22.50; special for 15.98

Ladies' Plush Jacket, made of selected seal plush, lined throughout with handsome shades or black Skinner's Guaranteed Satin; high Medici collar and large revers, new dip front; the very latest style; regular value $16.50; special 10.00

Ladies' Plush Capes, 28 inches long, flounce effect, very full sweep, Thibet edged, and lined with excellent quality violet silk; a special offering, 8.49

A large assortment of very fine **Velour Jackets,** plain, embroidered, jetted and fur trimmed, at very moderate prices.

Second Floor, 50th St. Section.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE SETTING OF THE FEAST.

Furnishings echo in the beauty of the service and the good cheer provided.

We are prepared to make a room a fit descendant of the rude but glorious dining halls of the seventeenth century in Flemish and English. The breath and sobriety of the old English—vigor and playfulness of Flanders, we put even in our most inexpensive furniture. Typical chairs covered in leather or tapestry—the quaintest of china cabinets, cupboards, plate and spoon racks—not only serve their purpose splendidly, but each tells of some noble tradition and boasts of famous ancestry.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

BULLS—Boston bull terriers, extra stock, 3 and 4 months old; Maltese terriers, fox terriers, and Canische poodles. Fancy song canaries, with high and low bells, water bubble and trills; mocking birds, and just one parrot of the kind which listener said her uncle called "dammable."
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

HORSE SHOW,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
NOVEMBER 17, 18.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF HORSES
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17.
SHOW OPENS AT 9 A. M.
Judging Hackneys for the Championship, Trotters, Horse Broughams and Appointments, Road Teams, Ladies' Saddle Horses, Horses and Hansom Cabs, Ponies, High Jumpers, and Hunters. Parade of Prize Winners.
CONCERTS BY LANDER.
The Seats in the two Upper Galleries are not Reserved.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, November 17, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, November 18, at 8:15 P. M.
ALEXANDER
PETSCHNIKOFF
THE GREAT RUSSIAN VIOLINIST.
His first appearance in America.
PROGRAM: Symphony, No. 4—Brahms; Concerto for Violin—Tschaikowsky; Prelude, "Lohengrin"—Wagner; Fugue for Violin, C major—Bach; Overture, "Leonore," No. III.—Beethoven.
Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall and Tyson's. Seats, 75 cts. to $2; Boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1. Subscriptions for Eight Afternoon or Eight Evening Concerts, seats from $5 to $14; Boxes, $80 and $100.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St.
HENRY IRVING—MISS ELLEN TERRY.
To-night & Sat. Mat. at 2—Merchant of Venice.
Sat. Ev'g—The Bells and Nance Oldfield.

COMMENCING NEXT MONDAY EVE., (Matinée Sat.) Engagement of
MR. and MRS. **KENDAL**
Management of DANIEL FROHMAN.
.....In their London Success.....
THE ELDER MISS BLOSSOM.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

ROSELLI SCHOOL OF VOICE PRODUCTION.
(ITALIAN METHODS MODERNIZED.)
ROSELLI DIAPHRAGM BELT,
cultivates the mind to recognize the musical muscles that produce tone and good breathing; a round, full, and clear tone follows.
SIG. ROSELLI,
PREMIER BARYTONE.
(Opera and Concert, in English or Italian.)
Studio, 461 Lexington Avenue.

THE NEW YORK | B'way 44th & 45th Sts. Eve. at 8. Mat. Sat'y.
Last Two Days—IN GAY PAREE.
Mon. next W. A. Brady & Thos. O'Rourke present
BIOGRAPH PICTURES
JEFFRIES-SHARKEY CONTEST.
Also Fougere and big Vaudeville Programme.
Two performances daily, 2:30 and 8:30.
Popular prices. Seats on sale.

Proctor's 23d ST. Cont. Perf. Cissie Loftus
15, 25, 50c. Moving Pictures, (new.)
Hugh Stanton. Carroll & Crawford, Sa-Vans, 30 oth.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Cissie Loftus
15, 25, 50c. Moving Pictures, (new.)
Gerald Griffin Co., 7 Reed Birds, Will Denny, 30 oth

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
West 66th St., near Columbus Ave.
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS.
Admission, 50 cents. Skates free.

Broadway Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
JULIA ARTHUR
IN MORE THAN QUEEN.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evs. at 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
WM. H. **CRANE** and His Company, in
A RICH MAN'S SON.
"A REAL CRANE PLAY."

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
To-night. The Hit of the 3d year.
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Ev. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:15. 1, 100 seats 25c
Next Week—Lucia di Lammermoor (in English.)

Lyceum Theatre. To-day, 3:30 P. M.
The Dean of Ely's
Charles Wm. Stubbs, D. D. | FOURTH LECTURE of the Series. | The Ideal Women of the Poets.
Tuesday, Nov. 21—James Russell Lowell, Ambassador and Poet.

CASINO! 4TH GREAT WK! To-night 8:15. Mat. T'm'w at 2.
ALICE NIELSEN
in The Singing Girl!

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. To-night, 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15
No smoking or drinking at matinees.
THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET
50c | Admission to Promenade | 50c

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER.
WAY DOWN EAST.
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